The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 13 by Ocean Telegraph.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia at this Port.

The Russo-Prussian Alliance an Accomplished Fact.

The United States Said to be a Party to the Treaty.

The Report of an Increase in the Russian Army Discredited.

Ex-Gov. Eyre to be Indicted for Murder.

General Amnesty Granted to the Candian Insurgents.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Rumored Alliance—Singular Report Concerning the United States.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

In spite of the many denials, rumors of a Prusso-Russian alliance continue to prevail. It is even said that the treaty provides for the admission of the United States into the alliance, with a sovereign establishment in the Mediterranean Sea, and guarantees that nation highly favorable commercial advantages.

The Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The statement that the Russian army was to be increased by a levy is unfounded.

ENGLAND.

The Late Rebel Vessels.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13—Evening.

It is said that the questions pending between the United States and FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., have been amicably settled, whereby the vessels in dispute, now lying at Liverpool, and all the other property, have been released.

Gov. Eyre to be Indicted for Murder.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Jamaica Committee have unanimously resolved to indict Gov. EYRE for murder.

CHINA.

The Chinese Pirates to be Kept Under.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The British Admiralty have resolved to keep a strong force of gunboats on the China seas, to prevent piracy.

CANDIA.

Grant of a General Amnesty.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Dispatches from the East announce that the Turkish Government has ordered a general amnesty to be granted to the insurgents of Candia.

DENMARK.

Opening of the Danish Chambers.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The King to-day formally opened the session of the Danish Chambers.

In his speech on that occasion he said he was convinced that Denmark would soon regain her natural frontiers by a popular vote.

TURKEY

Outbreak of the Cholera.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The cholera has again broken out in this city.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Cotton market is dull and drooping; Middling Uplands are quoted at 14½d. The sales to-day amounted to only 6,000 bales.

Trade Report.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The market for Wools and Yarns is heavy and lower.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 13—Evening.

The market for Breadstuffs is firmer. Corn has advanced to 38s. ℔ 480 lbs. for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS are dull.

PETROLEUM is quoted at 1s. 7d.@1s. 8d. for Refined.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Consols are quoted at 89⅞ for money.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13—Evening.

The money market is steady.

Consols for Money 89¾.

American Securities.

The following are the current prices of American Securities: United States Five-twenties 69¾; Illinois Central Railroad Shares 78¾; Erie Railway Shares 51¾.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities:

United States Five-twenties..........69¾
Illinois Central Railroad..........78
Erie Railway..........52

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Manhattan*, from New-York Oct. 31, arrived here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

BREST, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The German Transatlantic Company's steamship *St. Laurent* touched here to-day en route to Havre.

The Steamship Peruvian Disabled.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Peruvian*, which left Glasgow on the 8th inst., became disabled, and was obliged to land her passengers at Androssan, Scotland.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT THIS PORT.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d and Queenstown on the 4th November, arrived here yesterday morning.

FRANCE.

An Official Announcement Concerning Mexico—The French Army All to Return Home this Winter—The Russo-Prussian Alliance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 2, 1866.

We have two official and semi-official avowals this week, which are important. The first is made by the *Moniteur*, to the effect that the troops in Mexico are not to be recalled in installments, as previously agreed on, but in a block, and before the 1st of March next. We knew this, of course, from other sources, but this is the first time the official journal has mentioned the subject. Only it ought to be mentioned that it did not have the courage to state it boldly and as if by intention; it did it under the guise of a letter from a member of the Maximilian party, at Mexico. The statement is none the less official, however, for whatever is printed in big type on the first page in the *Moniteur* is as much official as the argus eyes of the Ministry of State can make it.

So that the French army is really all coming home this Winter; but what will MAXIMILIAN do? An immense amount of matter is being published in the journals just now to show that MAXIMILIAN is going to have force enough to enable him to stay in Mexico, and that he intends to stay there. This is probably the dying kick of the Mexican bondholders, but at any rate since the dispatch of MAXIMILIAN, in reply to that sent him about his wife's illness, there has been a change in public opinion, and now many people appear to think that he does not intend to come home when the French army does.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The other important avowal is made in *La Presse*—no longer a liberal paper—by M. CUCHEVAL-CLARIGNY, and relates to the alliance between Russia and Prussia. This alliance, which I told you more than two months ago was accomplished, or was going to be accomplished, is now announced by the semi-official *Presse* in a parade article as a *fait accompli*, and this is the first time any governmental writer has made such an admission. *La Presse* admits that the alliance is a natural and a logical one, and that it forebodes a storm to which that of last Summer was but the first streak of lightning. It is in fact, this alliance, the most logical, the most formidable and the most menacing, which is to finish up the work of European reörganization and to leave things in a condition to bring about universal peace.

MALAKOFF.

The Reorganization of the French Army.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report, addressed to the Emperor by the Minister of War, on the reorganization of the French army:

PARIS, Oct. 26.

SIRE: The grave events which have just been accomplished in Germany have led several of the European Powers to effect notable changes in their military organization. Your Majesty has thought that France could not remain indifferent to that state of things, and ought to study the questions as to whether there was not room likewise to introduce in the military forces of the Empire the modification which circumstances seem to indicate. Your Majesty, in consequence, expressed to me the intention of confiding to a commission, presided over by yourself, the task of considering what should be done to place the national forces in a situation to assure the defence of the territory and the maintenance of our political influence. To carry out your Majesty's idea I have the honor to propose to form part of that commission: First, six members of the Cabinet: M. ROUHER; Minister of State; Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Emperor's Household and Fine Arts; M. FOULD, Finance; Marshal Count RANDON, War. the Marquis DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, Marine; and M. VUITRY, Minister presiding over the Council of State. Secondly, the Marshals of France: Duke DE MAGENTA, Governor-General of Algeria; Count REGNAUD DE SAINT-JEAN-D'ANGELY, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard; CANROBERT, First Corps d'Armée; FOREY, Third; Count BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Fifth; NEIL, Sixth; and also the commander of the Fourth Division, Gen. Count DE PALIKAO. Thirdly, the Generals of Division: FLEURY, Grand Equerry; ALLARD, President of Section in the Council of State; BOURBAKI, commanding the First Division of Infantry of the Imperial Guard; LE BŒUF, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, President of the Artillery Committee; FROSSARD, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, member of the Fortification Committee; TROCHU, member of the Committee of the Staff, and LEBRUN, member of the same; also, M. DARRICAU, Intendant-General Inspector, Councillor of State, Director at the Ministry of War; and M. PAGES, Military Intendant of the Imperial Guard, fulfilling the functions of Secretary to the Commission, with only a consultative voice.

I am, with profound respect, Sire, the most humble and obedient servant and faithful subject of your Majesty, RANDON.

Diplomatic Changes.

A telegram dated Paris, Nov. 2, says: "M. BOURREE has been nominated to the post of French Ambassador at Constantinople, and M. M. BONNEVILLE, DE MONTHOLON and BERTHENEY have been appointed French Ministers at Berne, Lisbon and Washington respectively. M. BONNEVILLE will be succeeded in his former post as Director of Foreign Affairs by M. DESPREZ. Count DE SARTIGES, it is believed, will remain at Rome, and M. BENEDETTI at Berlin. It is stated that at the approaching *fetes* to be held at Venice in celebration of the union of Venetia with Italy, the Emperor of the French will be represented by his aide-de-camp, Gen. FLEURY."

The Emperor's Health.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says considerable improvement is reported to have taken place in the Emperor's health.

THE RUSSO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE

The Alliance an Accomplished Fact—Community of Interests Between Prussia and Russia—the Denationalization of Poland.

The Paris *Presse*, of Nov. 1, has an article signed by M. CUCHEVAL CLARIGNY, commencing with the statement that "The alliance between Russia and Prussia is now an accomplished fact. It is not now a question of the continual interchange of good offices which was revealed to indignant Europe in 1863 by the Extradition Convention of Posen, of that permanent complicity which led the *Nord* to speak of Prussia as the 'traditional ally' of Russia; it is a question of binding engagements entered into with reference to a special object and in anticipation of events already determined upon."

After noticing the manner in which this alleged alliance has been effected, the article goes on to explain its object:

"If Russia, in the execution of her plans in the East, should meet with any other obstacle than the Turks, Prussia will range herself on her side. If any foreign intervention should thwart the work of assimilation which Prussia is accomplishing in Northern Germany, or the already prepared absorption of the minor States south of the Main, Prussia can rely upon the armed coöperation of Russia."

M. CUCHEVAL-CLARIGNY points out the community of interests between Prussia and Russia in the work of denationalizing Poland:

"The two countries have a common task to accomplish—the destruction of the Polish nationality. It was Prussia which conceived the idea of the dismemberment of Poland, which prepared its execution, which precipitated its accomplishment, and which has assuredly had a lion's share of the spoils. United by their complicity in this crime, Prussia and Russia are now laboring with a common zeal to efface the last traces of the Polish name. While the Cabinet of St. Petersburg omits nothing in order to Russianize one portion of the Polish provinces, the Cabinet of Berlin is engaged in Germanizing others; it has compelled them, despite all previous engagements, to enter the North German Confederation, in order to destroy the last vestiges of their national existence. The sole obstacle to the entire accomplishment of the design is the strip of Poland which has preserved its language, its religion, and its customs under the rule of Austria. * * * It is not only in the accomplishment of their common object that Prussia and Russia find Austria in their path, but also in the pursuit of their ambitious designs. Who could defend against Russia the valley and the mouths of the Danube? Who could afford the most speedy and effectual aid to the Sultan, if not Austria? Who could, by its counsels, by its influence, by its support, preserve the States of South Germany from absorption? Who is the necessary ally of Saxonia? Who retains possession of Bohemia, so ardently coveted, if not Austria? Let Austria disappear or be abused, and Prussia will have removed the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of their designs. Will these designs ever conflict with each other? What interest has Prussia in the Black Sea or at Constantinople? Has Russia any greater interest in opposing obstacles to the designs of Prussia in Germany? She sought by matrimonial alliances and by the hidden workings of indefatigable diplomacy to create for herself an influence over the petty Courts of Germany. What advantage has she ever gained by it? Did that influence, backed by all the efforts of Prussia, succeed in inducing Germany to take part with the Czar in the Crimean war? Would it not suit her better that all Germany should be in the grasp of Prussia than to avail herself of its power she would only have to arrange with the Cabinet of Berlin. Thus, then, nothing exists to divide Russia and Prussia; everything tends to unite them. 'Backing each other,' writes a Russian statesman lately, 'Russia and Prussia may defy the rest of Europe.' We believe that Russia and Prussia are now backing each other. * * * Russia is making preparations at Nikolaief which are not very consistent with the spirit or the letter of the Treaty of Paris. Her journals are daily demanding the restitution of the lost bank of the Danube. Her official agents stand aloof at Bucharest and protest by their abstention against the concession of the Porte. Finally, Russia is accumulating very considerable forces upon the Austrian frontiers. Austria discovers every instant in Bohemia, in Moravia, in Silesia, the hand of Prussian agents. The Prussian functionaries in their relations with the Austrian authorities, display systematic arrogance and *hauteur*. Finally, the personage to whom Prussia has confided the principal authority in Saxony during the occupation has told the Saxons as a farewell that before five months have elapsed he will be reinstated at Dresden, not again to withdraw from it. It has appeared to us to be profitable to point out these facts. Before seeking to obtain the fruits which their union promises to them, they are now endeavoring to complete their alliance. They wished to ascertain whether the alliance between Prussia and Italy could not endure after the war had terminated. They do not despair that the prospect of a protectorate over Egypt may render England indifferent to the fate of Constantinople.

The *Times*, in one of those articles, the unexpected appearance of which always marks an evolution in the Government policy, or a change in the views of the directing classes, has made light of the fate of Constantinople and of the Ottoman Empire altogether, while, on the contrary, attaching to the destinies of Egypt an importance sufficiently great to warrant the sacrifice of the last shilling and the last soldier of England. How far will this new programme obtain the assent of public opinion in England? What chance has it of being accepted and approved by the Cabinet of London? We do not pretend to know. We do know that Europe is passing through a crisis, and that the peace at Nikolsburg was only the termination of its first period.

MR. BRIGHT IN IRELAND.

The Question of the Ballot—The True Remedy for the Wrongs and Grievances of Ireland.

On the evening of Nov. 2, Mr. BRIGHT addressed a large meeting of the workingmen of Dublin. On rising to speak, he was loudly cheered. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: When I came to your city I was asked if I could attend a public meeting on the question of Parliamentary Reform. I answered that I was not in good order for much speaking, for I have suffered, as I am afraid you may find before I come to the end of my observations, from much cold and hoarseness, but it was urged upon me that there were at least some, and not an inconsiderable number, of the workingmen of this city who would be glad if I would meet them, and it was proposed to offer to me some address of friendship and of confidence such as this which has been read. I have no complaint to make of it but this: that while I do not say it indicates too much kindness, yet that it colors too highly the services—the small services—which I have been able to render to any portion of my countrymen. [Cries of "No, no."] Your countrymen are recognized generally as being a people of great gratitude and of much enthusiasm, and therefore I accept the address with all the kindness and feeling of friendship with which it has been offered, and I hope it will be at least in some degree a stimulus to me, in whatever position in life I am placed to remember, as I have ever in past times remembered, the claims of the people of this island to complete and equal justice with all portions of the people of the United Kingdom. [Loud cheers.] Now, there may be persons in this room—I should be surprised if there were not—who doubt whether it is worth their while even to hope for substantial justice, as this address says, from a Parliament sitting in London. [Loud cheers.] If there be such a man in this meeting, let him understand that I am not the man to condemn him [cheers,] or to express surprise at the opinion at which he has arrived; but I will ask him in return for this that he will give me, at least for a few minutes, a patient hearing, and he will find that whether justice may come from the North or the South, from the East or from the West, [several voices, "From the West," and cheers,] at any rate I stand as a friend to the most complete justice to the population of this island. [Cheers.] When discussing the question of Parliamentary Reform, I have often heard it asserted that the people of Ireland—and I am not speaking of those who are hopeless of good from a Parliament in London—that the people of Ireland generally imagine that the question of Parliamentary Reform has very little importance for them. Now I will undertake to say, and I think I can make it clear to this meeting, that whatever be the importance of this question to any man in England or Scotland, if the two islands are to continue under one Parliamentary Government, it is of more importance to every Irishman. You know that the Parliament of which I am a member contains 658 members, and of those 105 cross the Channel from Ireland. When the 105 Irish members get across the Channel they meet, assuming that they all assemble together, 553 members who are returned from Great Britain. Now, suppose that your 105 members were absolutely good and honorable representatives of the people of Ireland—I will not say whether Whigs, or Tories, Radicals, or Repealers, but anything you like—let any man suppose, for instance, that all those members were exactly the sort of members he would wish to go from Ireland, when they arrive in London they meet with the 553 members who are returned from the rest of Great Britain. But suppose that the Parliamentary representative system of Great Britain is very bad, that it represents but very few persons in that great island, and that those who appear to be represented are so distributed, in small boroughs and different parts of the country and in counties, under thumb and finger of their landlords, it is quite clear that the whole Parliament—less your 105 men, who might be very good men—the whole Parliament to legislate for the United Kingdom might still be a very bad Parliament. [Cheers.] Therefore, if any man imagines, and I should think that no man can imagine, that the representation of the people of Ireland is in a very good state, still, if he fancies that, unless the representation of Great Britain were equally good, you might have 100 excellent Irish members in Parliament at Westminster, but the whole 658 might be a very bad Parliament for the United Kingdom. [Cheers.] A member for a borough or county in Ireland, when he gets to London, votes for measures for the whole Kingdom, and a member for Lancashire or Warwickshire, or any other county or borough in England, votes not only for English measures, but also for measures for Ireland, and, therefore, every part of the United Kingdom. Every county, every borough, every parish, every family, every body has a clear and distinct and unalterable interest in a Parliament that should fairly and justly represent the whole nation. [Loud cheers.] Now, look for a moment at two or three facts with regard to Ireland alone. I have stated many facts with regard to England and Scotland at recent meetings held across the Channel, and now for two or three with regard to Ireland. In Ireland you have five boroughs returning each one member, the average number of electors in each borough being only 172. Then you have 13 boroughs, the average number of electors in each being 316; you have nine other boroughs with an average number of electors in each of 497; you have, therefore, 27 boroughs, whose whole number of electors, if they were all put together, is only 9,453, which gives an average of 350 electors for each member. I may tell you, also, that you have a single county with nearly twice as many voters as the whole of those 27 boroughs. You have only 9,453 electors, and your County of Cork has 16,177 electors, and that County of Cork returns two members. But that is not the worst of the case which happens to be in Great Britain and Ireland wherever the borough constituencies are so small that it is almost impossible that they should be independent. A very acute lawyer, for example, in one of the boroughs; a very active and influential clergyman, whether of your Church or of ours—and when I say ours I do not mean mine, but I mean the Church of England—half a dozen men combining together, or a little corruption occasioned by a candidate going down with a well-filled purse, may carry the representation of a small borough either in England or in Ireland, and a free and real representation of the people is hardly ever possible in a borough of this very small size. [Hear.] But if I were to compare your boroughs with your counties, just see how the matter stands. You have 39 borough members with 30,000 electors, and you have 64 county members with 172,000 electors, and therefore, you see, the representatives are so distributed that the great populations have not a quarter probably of the influence in Parliament that the small boroughs have in their members there. And here we come to another question of great consequence. Not only are those small boroughs altogether too small for independence, but if we come to your large county constituencies we find, from the peculiar circumstances and relations existing between the voters and the owner of land, that there is scarcely anything of freedom of elections even in your counties. [Cheers.] I should suppose, if there were no compulsion of landowner or agent, that in at least three-quarters of this island the votes of the county electors would be by a vast majority in favor of Liberal candidates. [Cheers.] And when I speak of Liberal candidates I am not now speaking merely of men who profess the sort of liberality which just enables them to go with their party, but I speak of men who would be thoroughly in earnest in carrying out, so far as they were able, in Parliament the opinions which they were thought to represent by the large constituencies which had elected them. [Hear, hear.] The question of the ballot, in my opinion, is of the greatest importance in Great Britain and in Ireland; but it is of more importance in the counties than it is in the large boroughs. For example: In Great Britain, take such boroughs as Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Manchester and Birmingham, and the metropolitan boroughs. There the number of electors runs up from 10,000 to 25,000, and bribing is of no avail where the numbers are so large, because you cannot bribe thousands of men, and to bribe only a hundred or two would not secure a return at an election with so large a constituency. What you want with the ballot is this. In cases where the tenant-farmers vote, and where they live upon their land without the security of a lease, or without the security of any law to give them the benefit of the improvements they have made upon the land, they feel themselves always liable to injury, and sometimes liable to ruin. If they get themselves into a dispute with the agents or the landholders with regard to the manner in which they have exercised their franchise; (cheers;) and what would be very important, also, if you had the ballot, your elections would be tranquil, without disorder and without riot. Last week, or the week before, there was an election in one of your great counties. [Several voices, "In Tipperary."] Yes, in Tipperary. Well, making every allowance that can be made for the supposed exaggerations of the writers of the two parties, it is quite clear to everybody that the circumstances of that election—alas! not absolutely uncommon in Ireland—were still such as to be utterly discreditable to the representative system. [Hear.] And you must bear in mind that there is no people in the world that considers that it has a fair representative system unless it has the ballot. The ballot is universal almost in the United States. [Cheers.] It is almost universal in our colonies—at any rate in the Australian colonies. It is almost universal on the Continent of Europe, and in that new Parliament of North Germany which is about to be assembled every male person of 25 years of age is to be allowed to vote, and to vote by ballot. [Loud and continued cheers.] Now, I hold, without any fear of contradiction, that the intelligence and the virtues of the people of Great Britain and the people of Ireland are not represented in the Imperial Parliament. [Cheers.] You have your wrongs to complain of—wrongs centuries old, and wrongs that long ago the people of Ireland, and I venture to say further, that the people of Great Britain united with Ireland—[Cries of "Never!" and interruption]—I say that the people of Great Britain, acting with the people of Ireland in the fair representation of the whole nation, would long, long ago have remedied every just grievance of which you can complain. Now I will take two questions which I treated upon the other evening at the dinner. One of them is the question of the supremacy of the Church in Ireland. Why, half the people of England are Nonconformists; they are not in favor of an Established Church anywhere, and it is certainly impossible that they can be in favor of an Established Church in an island like this—an Established Church formed of a mere handful of a population in opposition to the wishes of the whole people. [Loud cheers.] Now, take the Principality of Wales. When you go to England by Holyhead you run right through the Principality. I suppose at least four out of five of the population are Dissenters, and they are not in favor of maintaining the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. Take the people of Scotland. They have seceded in such large numbers from their Established Church, although their Church is of a very democratic character, they have seceded from it in such large numbers, that I suppose those who have seceded are a considerable majority of the whole population. They are not in favor of maintaining a Church establishment in Ireland in opposition to the view of the great majority of your people. Take the other question to which I referred—the question of the land. There is nobody in Great Britain—of the great town population, of the great middle class, or of the still more numerous working class—none of them have any sympathy with that condition of the law and the administration of the law which have worked such great mischiefs in your country, but that upper class, whether in England, Wales or Scotland, and that great middle class, and that still greater working class. Why, they are in the position that you are in. Only 16 out of every 100 men have a vote, and those 16 are so arranged that, in point of fact, when their representatives get to Parliament they turn out for the most part to be no real representatives at all. [Cheers, and a voice—"That's BOB LOWE," and laughter.] Now I will tell you fairly that I think the people of Ireland have by far the strongest interest in a thorough reform of the Imperial Parliament. [Cheers.] And I believe that yourselves could not do yourselves, by yourselves, more complete justice than you can do, fairly acting with the generous millions of my countrymen, in whose name I speak to you. [Loud and continued cheering.] You have on this platform to-night, I believe, two members of the Reform League, from London. I received, I think yesterday, or the day before, a telegram from the Scottish Reform League, from Glasgow—I am not sure whether there has been any account of it in the papers, but I presume it was sent me in order that I might read it if I had the opportunity of meeting any of the workingmen and unenfranchised men in this city. It is signed by JOHN BIRT, President, JAMES SMITH, Treasurer, and GEORGE JACKSON, Secretary of the Scottish Reform League, and it says:

"The Scottish Reform League requests you to convey to the Reformers in Ireland their deep sympathies. They sincerely hope that soon in Ireland, as in Scotland and England, Reform Leagues may be formed in every town to secure to the people their political rights, urge upon friends in Ireland their duty to promote this great movement, and so secure at home those benefits which thousands of their fellow-countrymen are forced to seek in other lands, where land and State Church grievances are unknown. We also seek coöperation that our freedom, though secured to-morrow, would not be safe so long as one portion of the United Kingdom were less free than the others."

Now there is the outspoken voice of the representatives of that great multitude which only a fortnight since I saw pass through the streets of Glasgow. For three hours the procession passed with all the emblems and symbols of their various trades, and the streets for two or three miles were enlivened with banners, while the air was filled with the sounds of music from their bands. Why, these men speak but the same voice that was heard in the West Riding—that was heard in Manchester; that was heard in Birmingham; that was heard in London; and that you, men of Dublin, you never committed a greater mistake in your lives if you come to the conclusion that there are not millions of men in Britain willing to do you full justice. [Loud cheering and some interruption, which the Chairman endeavored to suppress.] The fact is, Mr. HAUGHTON has not been so much at political meetings as I have, or he would only welcome an exclamation now and then which shows the vivacity and difference of the audience. [Cheers.] I am sorry that my voice is not now what it once was, and when I think what the work is which is to be done, I think it is sometimes a pity that we grow old so fast. Years ago, many years ago, when I have thought of the condition of Ireland, of its sorrows and wrongs, of the discredit its condition brought upon the English and Irish and British name, I have thought that if I could be in all other things the same, but by birth an Irishman, there is not a town in the island that I would not visit for the purpose of discussing the great Irish question and of rousing my countrymen to some grand and united action. [Great cheering and waving of hats.] I do not believe in the necessity of wide-spread and horrible misery, I do not believe that we were placed in this island and on this earth that one man might be great and wealthy and glorying in every profuse indulgence and five or six or nine or ten men suffering the abject misery which we see too common in the world. Why, with your soil and with your climate and with your active and spirited race I know not what this island might not do; but there have been reasons to my mind why the soil and the climate and the labor of your population have not produced general comfort and competence for all. This address speaks of friendly feeling and sympathy which I have had for Ireland during my political career. Why, when I first went into the House of Commons the most prominent figure in it was DANIEL O'CONNELL. [Loud cheers.] I have sat by his side for hours during the discussions in that House, and have listened to observations both amusing and instructive on what was passing in discussion. I have seen him, too, more than once on our platform on the Anti-Corn Law, and I recollect that he sent to Ireland expressly for a newspaper which contained a report of a speech which he made against the Corn Law when the Corn Law was passing through Parliament in 1815, and we owe much to his exertions in connection with that question; for almost, indeed, I suppose the whole Liberal Party of Irish representatives in Parliament supported the measures of free trade of which we were the prominent advocates. [Cheers.] I know of nothing that was favorable to freedom whether in connection with Ireland or with England that O'CONNELL did not support with all his great powers. [Cheers, and a voice, "That's personal."] I know nothing pleasanter, and hardly anything more useful than personal recollections of this nature. Why is it now that there should be, if there be any kind of schism between the Liberal people of Ireland and the Liberal people of Great Britain. I don't ask you to join hands with supremacy or oppression, whether in your island or in ours; what I ask of you is to open your heart of hearts, and to join hands for a great cordial thorough working union for freedom with the great people of Great Britain. [Cheers.] Perhaps before I sit down I may be allowed to advert to a point which has been much commented on, a paragraph in a speech I made the other night with regard to the land. I need not tell you that there are newspapers in Dublin which I need not name, because I am quite sure you can find them out [laughter]—I am sorry to say that there are newspapers which do not feel any strong desire or any conscientious compulsion to judge fairly anything which I may say. Among the various measures which I proposed for what I should call the pacification and the redemption of the people of Ireland, I have said that it is of the first importance that the people of Ireland by some process or other should be made, and have the opportunity of being made, the possessors of their own soil. [Great cheering.] You know perfectly well that I am not about to propose to copy the villainous crimes of 200 years ago, and to confiscate the lands of the proprietors here or elsewhere. I propose to introduce a system which would gradually, but rapidly and easily, without injuring anybody, make many thousands who are now tenant farmers without leases and security the owners of their own farms in this island. Now, this is my plan, and I want to restate it here, with a little further explanation, in order that the gentlemen to whom I have referred may not again repeat the very untrue, and what I call the dishonorable comments which they have made upon it. There are, as you know, many large estates in Ireland which belong to rich families in England—families in England not only of the highest rank, but of the highest character; because I will venture to say that there are to be found among the English nobility families of as much perfect honorableness and worth as some of those to whom my plan would be offered; therefore, I am not speaking against the aristocracy or against the families, or against property, or against anybody or anything that is good. But I say this, that if Parliament were to appoint a Commission, and give it say at first up to the amount of five millions sterling, and power to negotiate or treat with the great families in England who have large estates in Ireland, it is probable that some of these great estates might be bought at a not very unreasonable price. [Cheers, and a voice, "Could we not get them for nothing?"] Hear me to the end of my statement. I am of opinion that it would be the cheapest money that the Imperial Parliament almost ever expended, even though it became possessed of those great estates at a price considerably above that which they would fetch if put up in your market to-morrow. I propose that it should be worked in this way. I will take a case. Assume that this Commission got a large estate in its possession, bought from Lord A, C or D. We will take one farm upon it, which I assume to be worth £1,000, and for which the present tenant pays £50 a year. He has no lease; he has no security; he makes almost no permanent improvements of any kind, and he is not quite sure whether, when he has saved a little money, he will not take his family off to the United States. [Loud cheers and a voice, "He will come back again."] We will assume, if you like, that we are the Commission, and that we have got before us the farmer who is the tenant on that particular farm, for which he pays £50 a year, without having a lease or security, and which I take to be worth £1,000. Now, the Government, I believe, lends money to Irish landowners for great drainage purposes at about 3½ per cent. per annum. Suppose this Commission went to this farmer and said, "Surely you would not have any objection to become possessed of this farm?" "No; not the slightest," he would say, [laughter and cheers;] "but how is that to be done?" In this way you tell the farmer: "You now pay £50 a year, that's 5 per cent. on £1,000; the Government can afford to do these transactions for 3½ per cent., and if you will pay £60 a year for a given number of years, which any of the actuaries at the insurance offices or any good arithmetician can calculate—if you pay £60 a year for rent instead of £50 for a given number of years—it may be ten, fifteen or twenty—at the end of that time the farm will be yours without any further payment." I want you to understand how this is. You see if the farmer had been paying £50 and you asked him to pay £10 a year more toward buying his farm he might do it; but the fact is that the £1,000 the Government pay for the farm would not cost them more than £35, and, therefore, the difference between £35 and £60 being £25, would be the sum which the farmer annually in his rent would be paying the Government for the redemption of his farm, and this at the end of a very few years. The farmer having perfect security that no one could turn him out if he paid his rent, and nobody could touch him for the improvements he makes on his lands, what would he do the next morning after having made that agreement? He would speak to his wife and his big boy who had been idling about during a great deal of his time, he would explain all this, and there is not a stone on the land that would not be removed, there is not a weed that would not be pulled up, not a particle of manure that would not be saved, there is not a single thing they would not do with a zeal and enthusiasm, a labor and delight they had never known before, to cultivate that farm, and by the time the few years had run out, when the farm had become his without any further purchase, he would have turned a dilapidated and miserable farm into a garden for himself and family. [Great cheering.] This story and this statement may be commented on again by these newspapers. [Laughter.] You will understand that I propose no forced purchase, no confiscation. I would undertake to give, if I were the Government, to any one of those landlords 10 per cent. more for his estate than it would fetch in any market in Dublin or London, and I say that to do this would produce the most marvelous change in the sentiments of the people and in the condition of agriculture in Ireland. But then I see in one of these papers—I wish we could only get these fellows before the public and see them, for I don't know what these men can be who write these things—I see in one of the papers they say, "How would I like a commission to come down to Lancashire to insist on buying my factories." I can only say that if they would give me 15 or 20 per cent. more worth they should have them to-morrow. [Laughter and cheers.] But I did not propose that the commission should come down and insist on buying these estates. They say further, "Why should an Irishman keep his estate and not a man in England who has an estate in Ireland?" There is this difference. A man in Ireland has an estate and has a house upon it. It is his ancestral home, and there are ties that attach him to it, which it would be monstrous to think of severing, but a man who lives in England, who is a rich man and never comes here except to receive his rents, and generally gets them, through his banker, who has no particular tie to the country, and only comes over here because he feels that he is a great proprietor of land in Ireland, or is scrupulous never to show his face to his tenants; in such a case there cannot be much of sentiment in it if he should be called upon to part with his land at a fair price. I have been charged very often, you know I have, with saying very severe things of the English aristocracy. Now, that is not true in the sense in which it is imputed to me. I have always said that there are many men in the English aristocracy who would be noblemen in the sight of their fellow-men though they had no titles and no coronets; there are men among them of as undoubted patriotism as any man in this building or Ireland, and there are men among them who, when they see that a great public object is to be served for the benefit of their fellow-men, would make just as great sacrifices as any one of us would be willing to do. I am of opinion therefore—I may be altogether mistaken, but I will not believe that I am until it is proved—I am of opinion that if this question were discussed in Parliament when next the Irish land question is there discussed, and if there were a general sentiment in the House of Commons that some measure of the kind would be advantageous to Ireland, then I think that a commission so appointed would find no difficulty whatever in discovering noblemen and very rich men in England and Scotland, possessors of great estates in Ireland, who would be willing to negotiate for their transfer to the commission, and the commission, by the process I have indicated, might transfer them gradually, but steadily, to the tenant farmers of this country. I am told that I have not been much in Ireland, and that I do not know much of it. I recollect a man in England during the American war asking me a question about America, and when I gave him an answer that did not agree with his opinion he said, "I think you never have been in America, have you?" I said, "No;" and he said, "I have been there two or three times, and I know something about it." He asked me if I thought the Yankees would pay when they borrowed money to carry on the war. I thought they would, but he thought that, as I had not been there and he had, his opinion was worth more than mine. I said that I knew in England several people who had been in England all their lives and yet knew nothing at all about England. [Laughter.] I am told that if I were to live longer in Ireland among the people I should hold different opinions from those which I now entertain; that I should think the small Church of a minority was the honest thing in the face of the Church of the majority; that it was not the fault of the landowners, but of the tenants, that everything went wrong with the land; and that I should find that the Government and the Legislature were mostly right, and the people mostly wrong. Now, there are certain questions with regards to any country which you may settle in your own house, never having seen the country, not even upon a map. Thus you may settle that that which is just is just everywhere, and that men, from those of the highest culture and of the most moral capacity, whatever their race or color, have implanted in their heart by their Creator—wiser much than these men—the knowledge and the love of justice. [Loud cheers.] I tell you that since the day when I sat beside O'CONNELL—nay, at an earlier day—I had considered the questions of Ireland; that in 1829, for several weeks in the Autumn, and for several weeks in the Autumn of 1852, I came to Ireland expressly to examine these questions by consultation with all classes of the people in every part of the island; and I will undertake to say that I believe there is no other man in England who had more fully studied the evidence given before the celebrated Devon Commission with regard to Ireland than I had. Therefore I dare stand up before any Irishman or Englishman to discuss the Irish question. [Cheers.] I say the plans and the theories and the legislation of my opponent on this matter have failed deplorably, disastrously, ignominiously. [Cheers.] Therefore I have a right now to offer to the people of Ireland, as I would to the people of Great Britain and the Imperial Parliament, a new, a wise, and a just policy for the people of this unfortunate country. [Cheers.] I have attended great meetings in England and in Scotland during the last two months, and I think I am at liberty to tender to you from those scores and hundreds and thousands of men a hand of fellowship and good will. [Hear, hear.] I wish I might be permitted when I go back, and I think from this address I am permitted to say to my fellow-countrymen, that amid all the factions by which Ireland has been torn—amid, it may be, the errors that have been committed—amid passions that have been excited—amid hopes that have been blasted—amid the misery that has been endured, there is still in this island and among its people a heart that can sympathize with all those who turn to them with a fixed resolution to judge them fairly and do them justice. [Continued cheering.] Gentlemen, I have made my speech. I have said my say, I have fulfilled my small mission, and I thank you from my heart for the kindness with which you have received me, and which I shall never forget; and if I have in past times felt an unquenchable sympathy with the sufferings, of your people, you may rely upon it, if there be an Irish member to speak for Ireland you will find me heartily at his side. (The honorable gentleman concluded amid loud cheers, having spoken a little over an hour.)

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The French Army in Mexico—Maximilian's Passports.

The Paris *Patrie*, of Nov. 1, observes that no doubt can exist in any mind that the original plan of embarking the French troops at three different periods, the last of which would prolong the occupation until the Autumn of 1867, has been abandoned. The French army, says the *Patrie*, is at this moment, effecting a general movement of concentration on Vera Cruz. The marches, which are regulated by strategical and climateric circumstances, will be completed by the end of March, and will coincide with the arrival of the fleet of transports now being fitted out in the ports of France. The departure of the whole French army will take place nearly at the same time. The writer then adds:

"The splendid examples of military qualities given by the French soldiers, the tranquility, unknown until now, which the populations of the Central Provinces have enjoyed during the occupation, the respect for justice, the development of commerce, the satisfaction given to every interest, have created a party of order in Mexico. That party does not wish to return to the wretched period of daily pronunciamentos and political brigandage. It frankly rallies round the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, whose great natural qualities excite sympathy and confidence. The national army, formed by French care, and instructed by French officers, is disposed to perform its duty, and in a recent engagement it gave a glorious evidence of its skill and courage, under the orders of an experienced General. It is true that the districts at distance from the capital, in which the authority of the Presidents was never more than nominal, do not appear yet to take part in the movement which draws the provinces to the centre. The indifference or hostility which animates them is attributable to several causes of which it is right to take account, such as tradition, ignorance, vicinity to the United States, the personal influence of certain leaders, and the total absence of regular means of communication. We have mentioned the close neighbors of the United States. We might say on this point that the barrier of unsubjected provinces which will surround the new empire may perhaps be a guarantee of existence for it and a cause of tranquility for the American Union. It will present to the central provinces a picture of exactions and discords to which the partisans of the pretenders will be subjected, and in some degree it will separate the Empire from the Republic. In conclusion, the Government of Mexico is, in our opinion, established, if, in presence of the fresh sufferings which crowd upon him, Heaven shall lend to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN the courage and perseverance of which he has hitherto given proof."

AUSTRIA.

The Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of Austria.

The Vienna journals contain the following particulars relative to the attempt on the life of the Emperor of Austria:

On the evening of the 27th of October, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH visited the Czech Theatre, at Prague, where he was received with the National Anthem. His Majesty witnessed the performance for about an hour, and on leaving the theatre, just as the Emperor had entered his carriage, the English Captain, HUGH P. F. PALMER, who was present in the crowd, observed a man raising his right hand with a pistol in it, and pointing it at the carriage. Capt. PALMER had already, before the Emperor came out, observed the man in company with another, and thought he had seen something like a pistol in his hand, which caused him to watch him closely. When the pistol was pointed at the carriage, Capt. PALMER distinctly noticed its being cocked, but could not see whether there was any percussion cap on. At the moment he observed this he threw his left arm round the neck of the man, and with his right seized the hand that held the pistol, pushing it downward, and then it seemed to him that the man dropped the pistol into the side pocket of his paletot. At this moment the Imperial carriage drove away, upon which Capt. PALMER dragged the would-be assassin across the street, and handed him over to the police.

When arrested the man dropped a small parcel, which was afterward found to contain a small bag of powder, a leaden bullet, and three percussion caps, wrapped in a piece of old silk. The pistol was found on the same evening outside the theatre by some young men who knew nothing about the affair. It was loaded and at full cock, but had no percussion cap on. It was afterward discovered that there was a hole in the pocket of the man, through which the pistol might have dropped. The accused is a journeyman tailor and "super" at the Bohemian Theatre; his name is ANTON PUST; he is married, and the father of two children. He emphatically denies his guilt.

According to the *Neue Fremdenblatt* of Vienna, Capt. PALMER is the son of a well-known English banker, and has been staying at Vienna for some time, where he has been in treaty with the Austrian Government about the purchase of ships. He had made several journeys to Trieste and Prague, and is going to stay at Vienna during the Winter to study German. He is said to be well known in Vienna on account of his rather eccentric dress.

RUSSIA.

A New Levy of Troops.

An Imperial manifesto had been issued ordering the Russian military and naval forces to be raised to their full strength by a levy of recruits throughout the whole Empire in the proportion of four to every thousand of the male population. The recruiting is to take place between the 15th of January and 15th February next.

SPAIN.

A Coup D'Etat Looked For.

A rumor was current that the Government contemplated a *coup d'etat*. A London paper says that, impatient of the wide-spread discontent which pervades the nation, "and of the increasing unpopularity of the Queen, the Cabinet of Madrid is said to have resolved of its own authority to suppress the popular liberties, and thereby violate and abrogate the Constitution."

As an instance of the popular feeling, we may remark that the Queen was lately hissed at a theatre, and this may hasten the *coup* contemplated by Marshal NARVAEZ.

BRAZIL.

The London *Times* of the 2d says the news by the Brazilian mail is perplexing, since it announces propositions for peace on the part of Paraguay, and at the same time a serious defeat of the Allies. One solution of these discordant statements would be, that the proposal for peace must have been made by LOPEZ and rejected by the Allies previously to the battle which is alleged to have resulted so disastrously for the latter; but as the quotation of exchange from Rio fails to indicate any really unfavorable turn of the affairs, it may perhaps be an equally probable supposition that the reported defeat will prove to have resulted like that announced six weeks ago, when the Allies sustained a terrible loss, but at the same time gained a step in position which increased the prospect of final success.

The *Times* of the 3d says: "Further telegrams from Rio confirm the supposition that the attack on Curuguaty was made after the proposals for peace from LOPEZ had been received and rejected. It is added that 10,000 men of the National Guard have been called out.

The firmness of the rate of exchange at Rio is attributed to the favorable character of the coffee and other crops this year."

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Further Particulars—Four Passengers Killed and Forty-one Injured—Culpable Carelessness of the Trackmen—A Rail Removed from the Track.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The following additional particulars have been received of the railroad accident near Erie. The train consisted of four baggage and express cars, five first-class cars, and one second-class car:

Half a mile east of Wesleyville, the train ran off the track in consequence of the trackmen having a rail up, and the cars were badly smashed, and four passengers killed and forty-one injured, but none seriously. No limbs were broken and many of the wounded resumed their journey. About twelve remain at Erie.

The following are the killed: MATTHEW HART, supposed from Iowa; Dr. WM. WHEELER, Elbridge, Onondaga County, N. Y.; C. HUNT, Hunda, N. Y., and a boy four years old, son of Mrs. WEST, of Milwaukee.

The following are additional names of the injured: CHAS. HURST, from New-York, head very badly injured; JOHN HURST, son of CHAS. HURST, hurt about the hand, head and breast; a married daughter of CHAS. HURST, with two children, were all bruised considerably, but not dangerously; Mrs. CONNOR and daughter, both bruised about the head and limbs; Mrs. WEST, of Milwaukee, badly crushed; out of danger.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Gen. Ortega Decides to Remain at Brazos—Cortinas Still at Matamoras—Juarez Expected at Monterey.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Rio Grande advices state that ORTEGA has decided to remain at Brazos. Gen. PARTRINI, Governor of Durango; Gen. POUCEL and Gen. SEDGWICK would meet him on the 9th for an interview.

There is no business doing in Matamoras; the stores are all closed.

CANALES has 27 pieces of artillery and 900 men, 500 of whom may pronounce for TAPIA upon the first attack. CORTINA is with TAPIA, who has 900 men and 6 pieces of artillery before Matamoras. CORTINA had made an ineffectual attempt to raise money from Matamoras merchants.

JUAREZ is expected shortly at Monterey.

ESCOBEDO had returned to Monterey from San Luis.

Arrival of Seamen Wrecked in the Late Storm—Large Emigration from North Carolina to the West.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The steamer *Gulf Stream*, Capt. SCANDELLA, from West India ports, bound to New-York, put into Norfolk this afternoon short of coal. She encountered a rough passage and had a number of seamen on board belonging to vessels wrecked during the October hurricane. Her cargo consists of sugar, deer-skins, &c. She sailed for New-York to-night.

Over four hundred white emigrants, mostly of the poorer class, from North Carolina, bound to the Western States, went North to-night on the Baltimore steamer.

The weather is unsettled and blowing fresh from the northeast, outside. The sky is clouded to-night, and indications are altogether inauspicious for favorable observations if the meteoric shower occurs.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Termination of the Trial of McGuire—He is Convicted of Manslaughter.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

In the homicide case of MCGUIRE, for shooting MAGGIE BAER in 1864, at the Continental Theatre, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

The prisoner throughout the trial gave real and dissimulated symptoms of insanity. This verdict will give the Court an opportunity to send him to the Insane Asylum.

GEORGIA.

Arrival of German Immigrants—Sixteen Hundred Freedmen Bound for Liberia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Charleston bark *Everhard*, Capt. DEIJNS, from Bremen with 170 German immigrants, arrived here to-day. These immigrants intend settling in South Carolina, being mostly connected with German families residing in that State.

The Colonization Society's ship *Golconda* will sail for Liberia next Saturday, carrying about 1600 freedmen, emigrants. Nearly 500—chiefly from Georgia and South Carolina—have already taken passage,

OHIO.

The National Wool-growers' Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The National Wool-growers' Convention, now assembled in this city, is very largely attended from every large wool-growing district and nearly every wool-growing State in the North. The discussion is very spirited, unanimously pointing to the necessity of the Senate immediately passing the Tariff Bill as it left the House last Summer.

MISSOURI.

The Election Returns—Thanksgiving Day.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Gov. FLETCHER has appointed the 29th inst. as Thanksgiving Day.

The *Evening News* claims the Missouri Legislature elect as follows: Senate, 26 Radicals and 8 Conservatives; House, 90 Radicals and 48 Conservatives.

CANADA.

Arrival of Military Stores and Armstrong Guns—A Break in the Beauharnais Canal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

A large quantity of military stores are continuing to arrive here, among which is a number of Armstrong guns.

A serious accident has occurred to Lock No. 7 on the Beauharnais Canal, and navigation is likely to be interrupted for several days.

The Horse Fair—Dexter Wins—General Grant Not Present.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Horse Fair was largely attended to-day, about 5,000 persons being present.

The great race of the day was between the horses *Dexter*, *Silas Rich* and *Patchen*, best three in five, to harness, and was won in three straight heats by *Dexter*. Time, 2:31, 2:21¾ and 2:25¾.

Gen. GRANT was not present at the race.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama, arrived this morning, bringing New-York dates to Oct. 20.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark *H. L. Rutgers*, from Plover Bay, arrived yesterday. She left in port steamer *Geo. S. Wright* and ship *Nightingale*, C. H. SCAMMOND, nearly ready for sea.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

A two-story brick building on Third-street, between Chestnut and Pine, occupied by a small tobacconist, cigar-box factory and liquor-store was burned early this morning. The loss is about $20,000. Mostly insured.

Boat Race on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The five mile boat race here to-day between GILBERT WARD and WILLIAM STEVENS resulted in a victory for the latter. Time—38 minutes and 37 seconds.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Williams, the Alleged Pickpocket.

From the Petersburgh Index, Nov. 13.

This gentleman arrived here on Sunday morning and is stopping with his friends in this city. The examination before the Justice's Court came off in New-York on Saturday, and the evidence elicited was about that previously published, except that Miss IRWIN, the principal witness for the prosecution, contradicted her previous testimony before the Police Court in several points. The whole evidence for the prosecution was heard, but Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR, counsel for the accused, did not think proper to bring forward the basis on which the defence rested, nor to apply for bail. On motion of the State's Attorney, however, the prisoner was released upon giving bond in the sum of $1,000 to appear for final trial on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

We are informed that great interest has been expressed in the case at New-York, and that great kindness has been shown Mr. WILLIAMS by a large class of persons, convinced, as all who know him here are, of his utter innocence of fault in this matter. Bishop JOHNS, who happened to be in the city, has expressed his willingness to testify to the high religious character of the victim of a chain of unfortunate circumstances, and has said that he could rely with no more implicit confidence upon the probity of any clergyman in his diocese. A letter has also been received from the vestry of Mr. WILLIAMS' church, in Suffolk, written without solicitation, stating the implicit confidence of the congregation of the innocence of their Pastor.

The accused gentleman's statement will be of interest to the many friends he has in this vicinity.

He says that, entering an omnibus as he was going on a call to Bishop BISHOP, he took a seat, without choice, for there were three persons already upon each side, next to Mrs. MORSE, the lady whose pocket-book was taken. Shortly after taking his seat he noticed the portmonnaie lying between himself and Mrs. MORSE, who sat on his left, and carrying over his right hand he took the pocket-book, thinking that some person previously occupying his seat had dropped it, and intending to advertise in the morning papers for the owner. Upon leaving the omnibus he was seized upon complaint of Miss IRVIN and at once arrested.

He got out, as was proved, at the point most convenient to the residence of Bishop POTTER, and though involuntarily recoiling from the rough handling of the man who first seized him, almost instantly upon understanding that the owner of the book was present, gave it up and made exactly the same explanation here given.

All of the circumstances point strongly to the supposition that the guilty party was some person who had preceded Mr. WILLIAMS in his seat near the lady robbed. Her pocket had been cut professionally, with evidently a very sharp instrument, and a dozen photographic cards were missing as well as the unfortunate pocket-book, yet the search to which Mr. WILLIAMS' person was subjected showed that he had about him no instrument sharp enough to have cut the dress, and the cards were not found either upon his person or in the omnibus.

The Episcopal clergymen of New-York, as a body, showed the greatest kindness to this gentleman.

Nullification of General Orders.

General Orders No. 8, issued by Brevet Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, commanding the District of Texas, on the 5th inst. alluded to by telegraph, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1866.

Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.:

SIR: Referring to your indorsements upon communications of Gen. J. G. FOSTER, commanding District of Florida, of date Sept. 18 and 20, relative to the effect of the President's proclamations, &c., I am directed by the General-in-Chief to inclose you a copy of the same, and to say that he construes these proclamations as nullifying General Orders No. 3, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 12, and General Orders No. 44, Headquarters of the Army, July 6, 1866.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment—What it Provides.

NO. II.

We concluded the first number with the quotation of the First Section of the proposed Amendment of the Constitution, that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." This is intended for the enforcement of the Second Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution, which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States." We have seen, in the first number, what privileges and immunities were intended. The same authorities have held that the negro of African descent was not a citizen within the meaning of the term, as used in this and other articles of the Constitution; that he was not one of the "people" who ordained that sacred charter; that as a slave he was only three-fifths of a "number," but as a free man he was a whole number to be counted for representation, and a whole "person," who might be held to involuntary "service," and reclaimed in any State to which he might escape. The free colored man could have no protection in any slave State during the existence of the relation of master and slave.

He could not change his residence, nor travel at pleasure; he could neither buy, sell nor hold property; he was liable to be enslaved under various circumstances, and such laws were often enforced. Those who contend for "the Constitution as it *is* and the Union as it *was*," affect to acknowledge the freedom of the colored people; but, by a series of unfriendly legislation, many of the States construe that freedom to mean no acknowledgment of citizenship and the enjoyment of very few rights. Without enumerating the disgraceful particulars of legislation, it must be apparent to every candid mind, that the Constitution must be so amended as to place restrictions upon the States, or else the negro must be virtually reenslaved.

But the inhibition goes further. It says: "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

There is no doubt but that in spirit the Constitution always meant this. Those who contend for the "independence and sovereignty of the States," and who thus ignore the rights prohibited to the States, see great mischief in adding another which relates exclusively to the rights of persons. But, considering the history of the subject, and the changed relations of men, all must see that this positive inhibition is necessary to civil liberty. Already the Constitution said "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." The object now is to make the Constitution say that no State shall do this thing. The Secretary of the Interior says the inhibition in the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is upon that government, but that the States have generally similar declarations in their Constitutions. But the point is that these very States do not admit that four and a half million of people are "persons" within the purview of the Constitution, and therefore they say that the guaranty is not for them at all, nor, indeed, for any who were and are the friends of this friendless class. We are to remember that the fifth amendment which contains this guarantee, was first proposed by Massachusetts in the ratification of "the original Constitution of our fathers," and that the Supreme Court of that liberty-loving State, considering the history and the language, held—one of the chief actors delivering the opinion—that after this solemn declaration by the whole people of the United States, slavery could no longer exist. None can now say that wisdom and justice did not require that this interpretation should be universal.

I am aware that the opposition to this amendment has seemed to be comparatively feeble; that most Northern men, like President JOHNSON and his Secretary, Mr. BROWNING, have either illogically argued that it would abridge the rights of the States, or else untruly urged that it was unnecessary, because its principles have already been declared, and are enforced. Never was assertion more wicked or delusion more fatal. The assertion of the "sovereignty of the States," and the new notion of the "sovereignty of the Judiciaries," so quietly exposed by an inside writer in your columns, are the infamous Pandora's box out of which come all the woes of our Government. The same notions of State rights and State sovereignty are looming up in the same latitude, and pursuing the same oppressive course against races and sentiments. For thirty years no man could speak or write or think that Slavery was not of all institutions most wise, economical, humane, Christian and divine. To be silent was to be suspected; to speak against it insured expulsion, mobbing or hanging. Of what advantage were constitutional guarantees then? And even now, a President, who never felt the enormity of those things, forbids the circulation of a Boston newspaper, because, in his opinion, it is incendiary. This is only a continuation of the "higher law" misrule, which suppressed the circulation of all Free-Soil literature in fifteen States. Ever since the foundation of the Government, the notions of citizenship, and the rights of the red man, the black man, the naturalized citizen, and the native born white man have been exceedingly crude. For the two first classes, there has never been that humanity and kindness due to the weaker race; as to the naturalized citizen, a great political party, secret and intolerant, was founded upon a total misapprehension of the effects of naturalization, by "uniform rule," through the courts, and by the effect of revolutions, such as the purchase of Louisiana, the annexation of Texas, and the conquest of California—thus nationalizing whole races and mixed races of men, by treaty and by legislative enactment.

But this amendment will not expend itself upon the red man, the black man and the man of mixed color. Our Government, so rapid in its advancement, so glorious in its history, so mighty in its strength, will never be complete, as a great Republic, until it clearly defines citizenship and protects every man entitled to the name of American citizen, wherever upon the earth he may lawfully be. This protection must be coextensive with the whole Bill of Rights in its reason and spirit. Reason must be left free to combat error. The true, the faithful and the loyal must not be turned over to the vengeance of those who have or may seek to destroy the great nation. The theory of State allegiance to the exclusion of national allegiance is now forever exploded. None have gone so far to destroy that theory as the Southern Secessionists. With their martial laws, conscript laws, confiscation laws, impressment laws, proclamations and military orders, which rose above all laws, they, in the name of a Confederacy, completely annihilated everything like State rights, State jurisdiction and the obligation of the citizen to his State. Individually and collectively they are estopped from denying the necessity of national power during a nation's crisis.

But it is not proposed to exercise an implied power when a direct one may be obtained in a constitutional way. The great masses of the loyal North have decided in favor of the proposed amendments, upon a square issue, strongly contested. There was no point upon which the masses were so terribly in earnest as in the determination that those who conquered the rebellious States shall have the right to settle there and develop the inexhaustible resources of that country, and there to remain, peaceably exercising the offices of industry and charity. This they will have, as citizens with equal rights, if the rebellion has to be conquered again. Let it be understood that all systematic resistance to the equal and protected rights of the citizen, under the Constitution, is insurrection and rebellion—nothing more, nothing less. Until it ceases and good neighborhood prevails the war is continuing in its worst form.

MADISON.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Shall the Democratic Party Die or Live.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 12.

The present is a crisis in the Democratic Party which has no precedent in its history, as it is a crisis in the progress of the country which is also without precedent. Never before has the Democratic Party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before—but that, *having been beaten on a great national issue*, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, *it must nevertheless abandon that issue—for the decision of it is final*—and either sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity, or strike boldly out upon a line, selected with peculiar reference, not to things as we would have them, but to things as they actually are, and in pursuing which line it shall cease to be a hold-back or "conservative" party, and become, what it was in its palmy days, a *progressive and an aggressive party*. These are the alternatives. It will not sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity.

What, then, shall the new line be? In the first place, *must we not cut loose from the Administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that hybrid concern to float on the sea of public contempt into which it some time since entered, and from which no power can rescue it?* Is not the late defeat attributable more largely to this Administration than to all other causes combined? What is there in its composition to command popular confidence? Who, belonging to it, is entitled, by reason of his antecedents or of his statesmanship, to the confidence or the respect of the Democratic Party? Certainly it is not ANDREW JOHNSON, nor WILLIAM H. SEWARD, nor EDWIN M. STANTON. True, this administration had a right policy, and the Democratic Party, in overlooking the chief men comprising it, and thinking only of the rightfulness of the policy, displayed a patriotism whose purity was never excelled; but the policy having failed—and having failed, too, through the feebleness and folly and offences against public propriety of the administration—why should not the Democratic Party abandon the dead body, longer adherence to which is death also to itself?

What next? Can the Democratic Party succeed until the negro question shall be gotten out of the way? It cannot. What next? Is not negro suffrage inevitable, and *is not the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way to at once concede the suffrage, making issue only on the degree to which it shall be conceded?* We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such still feel greatly inclined to revolt at the proposition of negro suffrage in any degree; but let us tell them that it is always wise to accept the inevitable when the inevitable comes. Negro suffrage, we say, is inevitable, and whether it shall be qualified or universal depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic Party shall move with reference to it. The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the motion of the Democratic Party; because, if for no other reason, she will soon see, if she does not already see, that if she does not yield it, she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage.

Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean impartial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color, as is now the rule in Massachusetts—the negro question will have been disposed of, and the occupation of the Northern Republican Radical Party will be gone forever. Not one inch of ground will it have to stand upon; and the country can once more turn to those material questions of public policy the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon these questions that the Democratic Party will triumph, and it will be by this triumph that constitutional government and our Federal system will be preserved.

If the South be wise, it will not wait, on this suffrage question, even for the motion of the Democratic Party. If it be wise, it will loose no time in putting in motion the necessary machinery by which it will at the same time save itself from humiliation, preserve its own self-respect, and rid the country of the most vexatious question that ever distracted any country, kill the worst political party that ever existed on the globe, and put the Union in the way of speedy restoration. This machinery consists, of course, in Conventions to revise the State constitutions.

Hon. T. D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, on Impartial Suffrage.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* of the 10th inst. gives a report of a meeting held in that city on the preceding evening, in response to the invitation of the Agent of the Impartial Suffrage League, in the course of which it says:

"After some pertinent remarks upon the object of the meeting, the Chairman introduced LORING MOODY, Esq., Agent of the League. Mr. MOODY explained that the League is aiming to enlighten the public mind and awaken the public conscience upon the question of impartial suffrage. Mr. MOODY urged the importance of the work, and the necessity of its being thoroughly performed as the great measure of safety to the Government. The Chairman then suggested that the question had been asked why Congress adjourned, leaving the country at the mercy of the unrestrained power of the President. This question, with others, he trusted the members of Congress would answer.

Mr. ELIOT, first in his remarks, replied to this inquiry. Congress adjourned that its members might meet the issues before the country which the elections then coming were to settle; that they might meet their constituents face to face, and thus be able to counteract the influences of men at work at home to weaken the power of Congress. That mission, of such vast importance, they performed, and this week has shown the result. He then considered the topic under discussion, and maintained that impartial suffrage must be regarded as one of the logical, inevitable results of the war. It must come, sooner or later. It ought to precede reconstruction—it may be an immediate consequence of reconstruction—but come it must, as sure as there is a God of justice. It was in itself right—it was a matter of fairness, considering what had transpired during the war—it was meanness in the nation not to concede it—it was dangerous to withhold it. Mr. ELIOT spoke for an hour, and beside arguing ably both the justice and policy of impartial suffrage, discussed the position taken by the President, the causes which led to his desertion of the ground he held when elected, and the consequences which would attend the adoption of his policy. His speech, somewhat discursive, was listened to with close attention, as it was full of reminiscences of the past two or three sessions of Congress, and explanatory of much in the history of that body that has been misrepresented and not understood."

Connecticut Politics.

From the New-Haven Journal, Nov. 12.

The fight for the Congressional nomination in the Third District, between the friends of Mr. BRANDEGEE, the present member, and Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Norwich, has given Windham County a chance to speak out. The Willimantic *Journal* says Norwich has had more than its share of offices, and is now, in addition to claiming a Congressman, aiming to secure a Lieutenant-Governor and a United States Senator, while Mr. BRANDEGEE has served the usual number of years and ought to give place to some other man of equal ability. It therefore proposes that the candidate for Congress should be selected from Windham County, and names Hon. GILBERT W. PHILLIPS, of Putnam, and H. M. CLEVELAND, of Brooklyn, with a very decided preference for Mr. CLEVELAND, who is a New-York merchant, originally from Windham County, and is in the habit of spending the Summer there with his family.

In the Fourth District there are also indications of a lively canvass for the Union nomination, though, as yet, the discussion has not been opened in the papers. Mr. HUBBARD has served the regular term of four years, and he is expected to retire in favor of some one from Fairfield County. There is an uneasy feeling among many Union men in the district lest P. T. BARNUM should seek and secure the nomination, and a desire is freely expressed, in conversation, to concentrate on some strong candidate whose position and recognized abilities will be too much for the manœuverings of the friends of the showman. ROGER AVERILL, of Danbury, and SIMON B. BEARDSLEY, of Bridgeport, are spoken of as among the men best qualified to represent the district. They are both able men, and stand foremost among the leading lawyers of their county. Lieut.-Gov. AVERILL is well known throughout the State, and Mr. BEARDSLEY, who has not been so conspicuous in public life, has a well-established reputation for a high order of talent and great integrity throughout the district. He would be a popular candidate and make an able and influential representative.

From the First District we hear little said about the coming nomination. It is generally supposed that Col. DEMING will be the candidate, though some of Gov. HAWLEY's friends want him to take the nomination. JOHN S. RICE, of Farmington, is also mentioned in connection with the office. Tolland County has not just now any prominent man who would be likely to put forward a local claim for the place.

In this district, the Second, hardly anything is said as to the candidate. It is conceded that the nomination belongs to New-Haven County, but whether it will claim it, or advise the renomination of Mr. WARNER, is more than anybody can say at present. In the event of the nomination being claimed here, the leading candidates will be HENRY B. HARRISON, of New-Haven; S. W. KELLOGG, of Waterbury; Col. WM. B. WOOSTER, of Derby; and perhaps ORVILLE H. PLATT, of Meriden. We are not aware that any of them consider themselves in the field for the nomination, but with such a list there would be no doubt of a first-rate man to recommend to the voters, no matter upon which the choice should fall.

The Democracy are behind the Union men in discussing the Congressional nominations. Indeed, it may be said that, as a party, they are not allowed any privilege of discussion. Their candidates are picked out for them by the little clique of managers, and are duly accepted by the body of the party. In this District, COLIN M. INGERSOLL is, of course, suspected of wanting the nomination, and there are attempts being made in the country to form a "ring" to prevent his getting it. JOHN KENDRICK, of Waterbury, had a considerable vote in convention two years ago, and his friends will make a push for him again if his health should be reëstablished before the convention is held. Mr. WARNER, of East Haddam, will probably be the Middlesex candidate if any is presented from there.

In the First District, either ALVIN P. HYDE, H. H. BARBOUR or CHARLES R. CHAPMAN is the most likely to receive the Democratic nomination.

In the Fourth District, JAMES C. LOOMIS and WILLIAM D. BISHOP are about the only Democrats there are left who are fit for the place; and in the Third District there is really nobody of any account on the Democratic side, unless Judge HOVEY, of Norwich, has unaccountably neglected to change his politics within the last three months.

Political Items.

The new Legislature of Maryland, the Baltimore *Sun* says, will be composed of some of the ablest men of the State, and it mentions, to substantiate this statement, the names of the members of the House spoken of for the Speakership, viz.: OLIVER MILLER, Esq., of Anne Arundel; Gen. EDWARD HAMMOND, of Howard; Judge CARMICHAEL, of Queen Anne's; Hon. ALEXANDER EVANS, of Cecil; Ex-Gov. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, of Talbot; Dr. FRANCIS P. PHELPS, Sr., of Dorchester; and Hon. ISAAC D. JONES, of Somerset. Five of these gentlemen have been members of Congress, and all of them previously Representatives in the Legislature. The Senate will also be an able and dignified body. Its members generally have heretofore occupied positions of much responsibility.

It was suggested by the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* that "the more dignified course for the Committee of the State Legislature on the Constitutional Amendment to pursue was this: Report that not being fully recognized as a State, the members of Assembly unanimously decline to vote on any question changing the organic law. By such action," that paper says, "they will truly represent the sentiment of Georgia. The Constitutional Amendment can then be laid on the table indefinitely. It is folly to virtually recognize a Congress that spurns us. When that Congress recognizes us we can vote authoritatively upon its propositions. Pending that time we can afford to give the Amendment a long repose."

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, writing from the State capital, said: "As an item of political significance, looking to the early future, members are quite freely speaking of Ex-Gov. BROWN as the probable successor of Gov. JENKINS. Gov. JENKINS' opinion on the unconstitutionality of the Stay Law has rendered him, very unjustly so, I think, obnoxious to the masses; and while it may be premature to speak of the succession, yet the people are looking to Ex-Gov. BROWN, Judge STEPHENS or some one on their line of policy and way of thinking, as their political Moses, who is to 'lead them through the wilderness to the promised land.'"

The Helena (Ark.) *Shield* advocates the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by that State and says: "There is but one course for a sensible, reflecting people to pursue. They must take a practical view of the situation. Violent language and futile threatenings are now, at least, out of place, and in bad taste, though too often indulged in by intemperate public journalists, who have already inflicted untold evils upon the Southern people—a people whose honor and interest they became the self-constituted guardians of, and whose ruin they contributed so much to effect."

The Boston *Post*, alluding to Judge REAGAN's letter to Gov. THROCKMORTON, urging that suffrage be given to the negroes on the same terms as it is given to the whites, says: "This is wise, just, politic. Impartial suffrage we have always advocated. The Massachusetts system we think a good one, and if every State would adopt it, the result would prove its great security to the peace and prosperity of the country."

The following are the majorities in the Wisconsin Congressional Districts—all Republican except the Fourth: First District—PAINE, 4,000; Second—HOPKINS, 5,500; Third—COBB, 5,500; Fourth—ELDRIDGE, 2,000; Fifth—SAWYER, 4,000; Sixth—WASHBURNE, 8,000. Republican majority, 25,000.

Gen. CARY, of Cincinnati, has been presented with an ebony, gold-headed cane for his services in this State during the political campaign. The cane bears this inscription: "To Gen. S. F. CARY, by the Republicans of Troy, N. Y., as a tribute to his self-sacrificing patriotism."

Candidates for the Speakership of the New-Jersey House of Assembly are already named. Among them are Mr. A. P. CONDIT, of Passaic County, and Mr. JAMES H. NIXON, of Cumberland. For President of the Senate, Mr. BENJAMIN BUCKLEY, of Passaic, is the only candidate thus far named.

Michigan voted by a large majority in favor of a convention to revise the State Constitution, and the amendment allowing soldiers to vote has received equally emphatic approval. The Democracy generally made no factious opposition, while the Republicans unanimously supported both measures.

In the Illinois State Legislature the Republicans will probably have 16 Senators and 58 Representatives, and the Democrats will have 9 Senators and 27 Representatives. On joint ballot of both Houses the Republicans will have 74 and the Democrats 36—Republican majority, 38.

To the Michigan Senate 30 Republicans and 2 Democrats have been elected; to the House of Representatives 71 Republicans and 11 Democrats. Eighteen districts remain to be heard from, more than one-half of which will probably send Republicans.

The Wisconsin Legislature will probably stand: Senate—Republicans, 21; Democrats, 2. Assembly—Republicans, 70; Democrats, 30.

Gov. FLETCHER, CHAS. D. DRAKE, and HENRY T. BLOW are the competitors for the United States Senatorship in Missouri.

There are five candidates for Mayor in Atlanta, Ga.

The Republican majority in Minnesota is over 10,000.

The North Carolina Legislature will assemble at Raleigh on Monday next, Nov. 19.

ILLINOIS.

Some Facts Concerning the Late Election—Senator Trumbull to be Reelected—Transportation of Stock—Building in the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866.

The election is over, as you are aware, and the result has entered into the history of our politics. And now that it is over there is no great use in speculating upon causes and consequences. The West is a unit, and speaks with a majority larger than was ever before given to any party. The result in Illinois is not greatly different from what I estimated a month or two ago. The majorities are larger in some localities and upon the general ticket by a few thousands. I had some doubts as to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congressional Districts, as two years ago the first elected a very popular "War Democrat," and in the last BAKER's majority was less than one hundred. But the majorities in both are substantial now, and for Radical men. ROSS' District, the Ninth, which was deemed impregnable, is close, and there is still some doubt; but I presume ROSS will go in by a few hundreds.

There are two or three causes which have tended to produce the result in this State. The Democratic Party is perfectly demoralized. The extreme disloyal course of the Chicago *Times*, and those who go with it, has broken it up, and in all the northern part scarcely a Democrat was on their ticket for any prominent office. In the southern part of the State the party preserved its organization better; but even there it was nothing to what it was formerly.

The second cause was the Fenian vote. For once the Reblicans have succeeded in securing the vote of the Irish. The large majority in this city shows this. Every ward was carried by the Republicans; even the Fifth—which includes the Irish town of Bridgeport, that was annexed four years ago, when the Democrats had control of the Legislature, for the especial purpose of carrying the city. In some of the cities of the State—Waukegan, for instance—however, I understand that the Irish vote went solid for the Democracy, as usual. Peoria, on the other hand, gave its Fenian vote for the Republicans. And so did Springfield, Quincy and Rock Island.

The "Army of the Republic," which is some eighty thousand strong in this State, had no little hand in producing the result which we have witnessed. The insane and treasonable ravings of the Chicago *Times* and its satellites completely disgusted the soldiers, and it was difficult to find one who would vote the ticket supported by that paper. The same cause too, repelled the main body of the Conservatives. They could not go the ultraism and the radicalism of the rebel sympathiser any more, nor so well, as they could that of the other side.

The workingmen's movement in this city did not accomplish anything. It was so transparent from the beginning that it was managed in the interest of the Democrats that it was repudiated almost wholly by the Republican mechanics and working men.

We shall return Mr. TRUMBULL to the Senate. Although Gov. OGLESBY and Gen. PALMER have been announced as candidates, I think Mr. TRUMBULL will be reëlected without much show of opposition.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The question of transportation of grain, live stock, &c., from the Trans-Mississippi States to the Eastern markets is still agitated throughout all the district of country interested. Chicago has lost an immense amount of business by the extortionate freight charges of the railroads, and is destined to lose still more unless a remedy is applied to the evil. The towns all along the Mississippi above Keokuk have been filled with grain waiting a rise in the river so as to render it navigable over the Montrose Rapids. This grain would naturally have come to Chicago under any reasonable rates of transportation. If the railroads were wholly owned in St. Louis and New-Orleans, they could not pursue a policy more for the interest of the Southern route than they now are doing. A recent number of the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, says:

"Unless some earnest and successful effort is made to turn the current of commerce and trade, St. Louis is destined to entirely and forever outstrip Chicago in competition for the business of the Upper Mississippi Valley. Here, and all along the river the most casual observer cannot fail to notice that St. Louis is already enjoying almost a monopoly of the shipping business. During the past two months, especially, nine-tenths of the produce shipped from the Mississippi River towns of Iowa and Illinois have gone to St. Louis; the cheapness of river freights over those of the railroads more than compensating for whatever advantage may have been offered by the Chicago markets over those of St. Louis."

Chicago, relying upon the advantages of situation, has heretofore done but little to conciliate the trade of Iowa. Her railroads and her elevators and commission men have been driving it from her. But the time has come when she has got to put forth some serious effort to secure herself against the competing enterprise of St. Louis and the bad effect of the extortion of her own railroads. The Iowains demand a cheaper outlet to the lake. The plan proposed is the construction of a canal connecting the Illinois and Michigan Canal at La Salle with the Mississippi at Rock Island, with a branch to Clinton, which is above the upper rapids. This involves the prospective enlargement of the existing canal to La Salle, a distance of about 100 miles. It may not be known that Chicago, as a sanitary measure, is engaged in enlarging and deepening the canal to Lockport—twenty miles—so as to create a current from Lake Michigan, through Chicago River, into the Illinois, and thence into the Mississippi. Upon this she proposes to expend over $2,000,000. The work was commenced a year ago, and is to be completed in 1868.

Another project I have already alluded to in a former correspondence. It is the making of Rock River a navigable stream by locks and wing dams up into Wisconsin, thence cut a canal to Lake Winnebago, forming a connection with Lake Michigan, through Green Bay. One of these projects will be carried out some day not long in the future.

BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

Notwithstanding the diversion of trade to which we have alluded above, Chicago has passed through a most prosperous business year. The number of buildings rented has been unprecedented. It is estimated on authoritative data, that 9,000 have been rented during the year—more than half of which are located in the west division, or west of the river. A large portions of these, however, are small story and a half wooden buildings, thrown up in a hurry to meet a temporary necessity. Yet enough substantial structures have been put up to make a moderate sized city in the interior, while many magnificent blocks and costly public edifices have been added to our permanent growth. Among the principal buildings, we may notice Trinity Church, $125,000; the passenger depot of the Michigan, Southern and Rock Island Railroad, $250,000—to be one of the most magnificent in the country; the new water works, $165,000; the new bridewell, $250,000, &c., &c. The cost of building here is immense. For example, six years ago bricks were worth from $4 to $5 per thousand; this year from $12 to $20—lumber from $5 to $20, now from $22 to $65.

Business is somewhat dull, and the market begins to show signs of extra stringency. Speculation and grain gambling is still doing an immense amount of damage to our legitimate business.

There was a heavy fire this morning—loss about $100,000—WISDOM's extensive planing mill and adjoining shops, corner of West Washington and Canal streets, were consumed.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Advantages Offered by the State to Immigrants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will pardon my presumption in thus addressing you. My motive is to inform, in a measure, your worthy readers of the claims that Southeast Missouri has upon all those who think of migrating to a more pleasant and healthy clime. Missouri is redeemed. Slave and master no longer pollute her fair fame. Now we ask intelligent men of all classes to come and settle among her fertile hills, her vallies of superior richness, and assist in changing her forests of walnut, hickory, oak; her mines of copper, iron, lead and coal; her quarries of white and colored marble, into useful implements of industry and adornment. I have lived here during two seasons, and with a knowledge of the agricultural advantages of Western New-York, Ohio, Southern Michigan, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and parts of Kentucky, I have found no place that equals this part of Missouri. That of which I speak lies south of the Ozark Hills. The climate is more than semi-Southern. To-day the wild flowers bloom as profusely as in a New-York August, and your pinching and disagreeable frosts have not even dared to venture and change the delicate tints of the monthly roses, the geranium, the portulaca and verbenas. Our late Spring gave us splendid Wilson's strawberries to furnish our table between April 3 and May 1, and on the last days of June and first of July we ate peaches rich and ripe.

Our Winters' extremest length does not exceed seventy days, and it is an exception then to house sheep and cattle, unless for the special purpose of fattening. Thousands of heads of stock winter without other food than what they get out on the commons or along the water courses. The products of our strong limestone and muck soils are the best quality of wheat—corn yielding one hundred bushels per acre, oats, barley, timothy, clover equal and in very many respects superior to that of Central New-York, while fruit cannot be more successfully raised in any of the sections mentioned above. The southeastern slopes of the Ozark range are in many places successfully cultivated with grapes, the Delaware, Concord, Virginia Seedling and Hartford Prolific succeeding best. In fact, all authorities thus far consulted, agree in saying that there can be no better field for the exclusive culture of fruit and stock than the part of which I speak. Our principal market is Cape Girardeau, where the farmer obtains for his produce St. Louis prices.

It is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty miles South of St. Louis. It contains about 4,000 inhabitants, with every advantage of a Northern city. The price of lands in Cape Girardeau Co. varies from $5 to $25 per acre, this price applying to lands lying not more than five miles from the city. Thousands of acres are for sale at these prices, with good improvements on them. The triumph of the Radical Party makes it too warm for the returned rebel insurgents, and they are anxious to sell out. I desire the use of your columns for this letter that your readers may obtain a correct knowledge of our part of the country. If they desire any further information respecting any point in particular, they may address me, and I will freely give them what they wish.

Through your columns, allow me to solicit correspondence from your numerous readers, that they may know where to come and what they can do in this healthy semi-Southern clime.

Address me at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Box No. 63.

Respectfully, F. M. GROVE.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Nov. 5, 1866.

OBITUARY.

Death of Commander Townsend, of the Wachusett, in China.

From the North China Herald, Aug. 18.

My acquaintance with the deceased was very brief, yet it was sufficient to enable me to appreciate somewhat the many excellent traits of his character. There are others I know who were equally attracted by his genial manner and rich conversation, and who grieve with me over his death. I feel it to be my duty to offer to such the information touching his life and character which I have been able to glean. I could wish that the service might be performed by another more familiar with his career and his high qualities.

Commander TOWNSEND's family has been long and honorably known in America. Some members of it served in the War of the Revolution, both in council and in camp. It was represented well in the Mexican War, and during the late rebellion its old spirit of devotion to country was again exhibited. A brother of the deceased commanded one of the first regiments sent out by the State of New-York at the outbreak of the rebellion, and did signal service. He has been widely known as Adjutant-General of the State of New-York. A nephew, barely 23 years of age, was killed in GRANT's great march upon Richmond, while commanding the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers. Other members of the family were prominently active, in various departments.

The deceased graduated at Union College, New-York, in 1835, and immediately entered the navy as a midshipman. His first cruise was in the Mediterranean. He afterward took part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and was otherwise actively engaged during the Mexican war.

In 1851, Commander TOWNSEND, then a Lieutenant, having married, resigned his commission. At the outbreak of the rebellion he offered his services as a volunteer, and was accepted as an Acting Lieutenant. He served as such under FARRAGUT at the passage of the forts and the capture of New-Orleans. Still later he commanded the *Miami*, and did efficient service in the Sounds of North Carolina. Subsequently he was restored to the regular service, with the rank of Commander, and commanded the well-known iron-clad *Essex* at the siege of Port Hudson. Still later he was Division Commander under Admiral PORTER and upon the Red River—campaigns of the most harrassing description. Just before the close of the war he was ordered to the East India Squadron.

His career in China, though brief, was not an idle one. His conduct of matters at Newchwang was such as to afford a guarantee for the peace of the port; yet it was so considerate and careful that no injury, but the contrary, was offered to the prestige of the native authorities. At Canton he rendered some valuable service, and at Chefoo he put the difficulties of the missionaries in the way of settlement. Before his return from the latter place he received orders to proceed to Hankow, stopping at the ports, and it was at the first of these *en route*, that he met the hand of the destroyer. His hard work and exposure to malaria upon the Southern Mississippi had implanted in his system the seeds of disease, and they were germinated readily by the fierce sun and the fresh waters of the Yang-tze.

The deceased was somewhat exposed to the sun on Sunday the 12th, and to the night air on Sunday evening. On Monday evening he had a slight fever, which increased on Tuesday. Yielding to urgent advice, and perhaps to a sense of impending danger, he concluded to return to Shanghai the next morning. No one dreamed that he was seriously ill, but the intense heat rendered it undesirable and unsafe for all that the voyage should be prosecuted. At 1:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, wearied with work and exposure, I went on board the ship, and as I passed to my cot I saw him quietly sleeping. In less than half an hour I was awakened only in time to see him yield up his breath to its Giver. He had passed from sleep into a state of insensibility, and died without the opportunity to breathe a message to wife and children and a prayer to the Mercy Seat.

Favored by high social position and inherited wealth, fortunate in his family and domestic relations, Capt. TOWNSEND needed nothing which could make life dear to him. Neither his experience of active life nor his enjoyment of his leisure had been unprofitable, but he had ever been a careful observer in the world, and there was stored away in his capacious mind a vast fund of information.

In character, he was benevolent and appreciative, yet just and firm. He was known as a fighting man on board his ship and to the world, yet no one was more tender-hearted and considerate. His intelligence, his tenderness, his firmness, endeared him to his officers, while his manner was sufficient to ensure for him the respectful affection of his men. The sorrow felt for him on board the *Wachusett* is deep and permanent, and forms the best testimonial to his qualities of head and heart.

GEORGE F. SEWARD.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17, 1866.

Death of James D. Culver.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

We are pained to learn that JAMES D. CULVER, late of this city, died in Louisiana, of consumption, on the 3d of October. Mr. CULVER went South in 1864, and, at the time of death, was working a plantation on the Wachita River. He was about fifty years old at the time of his decease. Mr. CULVER belonged to an able family, one of noted ability. His brother, ERASTUS D. CULVER, of New-York, late Minister to Nicaragua, is known throughout the State as a lawyer of ability and rare eloquence.

JAMES D. CULVER had many of the traits of his distinguished brother. He was very ready with the pen, and a man of such intellectual activity of mind that he impressed himself upon every community wherever he happened to be. In our Chamber of Commerce he was always prominent, and his influence was felt. It was so at New-Orleans. He at once became a noticeable man, and from his force of character and thorough acquaintance with political and commercial subjects, was intimate with every prominent man in New-Orleans. Gen. BANKS, then the head of the Department, freely consulted with him in reference to the trade regulations which were to be established between the city and the insurgent sections of the State. He leaves a wife and four children, who, we believe, were, during the past Summer, with him in Louisiana.

Death of Right Reverend F. A. Rutledge, of Florida.

Bishop RUTLEDGE, of Florida, died at Tallahassee on the 6th inst., in the 68th year of his age. He was a native of South Carolina, and graduated at Yale College. The Charleston *Courier* says:

"His first work was performed in the parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, in this State, where he commanded the respect of the old, conferred instruction on the young, and by his undeviating example insured to himself the confidence and the affection of both; and at Moultrieville, Sullivan's Island, he left the remembrance, which a stern and consistent morality, as a clergyman, and a lofty sense of honor as a man, never fail to engender. For his earthly parentage this venerable and revered Diocesan had as his father Chancellor HUGH RUTLEDGE, one of those three brothers, who assisted to build up and dedicate Freedom's Temple, in the land that gave him birth; and as his mother, MARY, the daughter of BENJAMIN HUGER, who fell in the great struggle for Constitutional Liberty—the war of 1776. Thus he came from stock that believed in the equality of right, in the supremacy of law, and in the integrity of republican institutions; and if he remained toiling and striving in the vineyard long enough to see their altars desecrated, their offerings laid waste, their worship forbidden, and their principles denounced, it was not because he was unmindful of a devoted ancestry, or because he was untrue to the honest impulse of his own nature."

Outrage on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

From the Louisville Democrat, Nov. 10.

Another of those outrages which have of late disgraced a certain section of the country through which the Louisville and Nashville Railroad passes, occurred night before last about four miles north of Franklin, Ky. The regular passenger train was on its way to this place, when at about one o'clock it was run off the track by some fence rails being placed across the road and the engine and three cars were precipitated down an embankment some thirty feet high, the other cars being saved by the breaking of couplings. As this was done, some twelve or fifteen scoundrels disguised by having their faces blackened, rushed toward the Adams Express and baggage cars, which were thrown from the track. In the smash the stoves were upset, setting the cars on fire. The robbers secured a good deal of the baggage, but it is believed that they did not get much from the Express car, from the fact that it was burned so quickly.

The messenger was in it, with both doors closed, and came very near being burned up. He however, got out, nearly suffocated with smoke, and having his clothes and one side of his person burned badly.

Turning toward the portion of the train left upon the track, the buccaneers fired their pistols into it, and finally demanded a surrender. Much confusion prevailed, the ladies being scared, and although there were many men on the train, nothing was done to defend themselves. The thieves placed themselves upon the platforms with drawn pistols and searched each one of the passengers, taking their money and valuables. Some $3,000 or $4,000 were thus obtained.

Some of the passengers think that the robbers gave cheers for HARPER, but no one seems to know whether he was along or not. The engineer stuck to his engine to save his train, and went off with her, being badly hurt, although we learn that he will probably recover.

The passengers remained by the wreck of the burning cars until morning, when a train came down and brought them to Franklin, whence they reached this city by the regular afternoon train. It seems to us that it ought to be about time that these daring outrages upon this route were put a stop to.

Georgia—Interesting Statistics.

The following table shows the value of various items of property, together with other returns, as exhibited upon the "Tax Digests" of Georgia for this year:

Land	$103,112,524
City and town property	39,396,181
Money and solvent debts	34,521,678
Merchandise	10,932,173
Shipping and tonnage	215,667
Stocks, manufactures, &c	4,120,489
Household and kitchen furniture	1,132,408
Property not enumerated	28,751,667
Total value of property returned	$222,183,787
Total value of taxable property	207,051,677
Polls of whites	86,009
Polls of negroes	65,909
Professions	2,182
Dentists	103
Artists	44
Auctioneers	31
Billiard tables	140
Ten-pin alleys	20
Public race tracks	2
Number of sheep	433,479
Number of sheep killed by dogs in twelve months	25,432
Number of dogs	92,303
Number of children between 6 and 18 years of age	132,485
Number of children between 16 and 18 years of age, as guardian for	5,771
Number of hands employed, between 12 and 65 years of age	139,988
Number of maimed soldiers	214
Number of acres of land	30,116,929

Queen Emma and the Mutes.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 13.

Our attention has been called to a thoughtful, unostentatious act of kindness on the part of Queen EMMA, which is most creditable to her womanly sympathies and worthy of record: Several days ago Her Majesty visited the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, where a variety of exercises was given illustrating the peculiar methods of instruction used in the education of the unfortunates, and the results obtained. The Queen was much interested in what she saw and heard; gave subjects for the deaf mutes to write on, shook hands with the blind children, and asked them what they would like to have from the Hawaiian Islands. One little girl whispered "cocoanuts," which the Queen overheard. On Thursday afternoon she unexpectedly came again with a large sack of cocoanuts and a quantity of oranges and candies which she distributed to the pupils, causing thereby great excitement among the little folks. She asked one of the mutes, a boy of 10, to write what he knew about FREDERICK the Great. Here is his reply *verbatim*:

FREDERICK, surnamed the Great, was born in Prussia, on the 24th of January, 1712. His father was FREDERICK WILLIAM I, who had a regiment of soldiers, all over seven feet in height. This FREDERICK was a cruel father, and put his son in prison. In 1740, FREDERICK's father died, and he was liberated from prison. He then became King of Prussia. In 1742 he conquered Silesia and other provinces. In 1756, France, Russia, Austria, Saxony and other European kingdoms combined against him. FREDERICK contended with them for seven years, and in the end was victorious. In 1772, he, in conjunction with Russia and Austria, conquered Poland and divided it. His wars continued to his death, which took place on the 17th of August, 1786. He was then 75 years, 9 months and 5 days old. C. SMITH.

After spending an hour in the class-rooms, the Queen bade good-bye to the children, who will henceforth associate royalty with a pleasant-voiced woman, who keeps her promises, and carries bags full of tropical fruits for good boys and girls.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCE-STREET MURDER.

Testimony of Dr. Beech, Frank Noonan, Amanda Cutler, Ada Gordon, Capt. Mills and John Ward—The Prisoner's Letter to Deceased—Close of the Evidence for the Prosecution.

The trial of JERRY O'BRIEN was continued in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge RUSSEL, yesterday. The prosecution called several witnesses. In the course of the examination of the witnesses the counsel for defence were profuse in their objections to testimony, and in their exceptions when overruled by the Court. The formidable knife which was produced in Court, and identified as the instrument with which the horrible deed was committed, produced an unpleasant sensation upon the jurors and the spectators, the evidence of which was the shrugging of shoulders as the terrible weapon was held up to the public gaze. A letter addressed to the deceased by the prisoner was also produced, and admitted in evidence. The testimony adduced was as follows:

TESTIMONY OF DR. BEACH.

Wooster Beach, M. D., testified: Am connected with the Coroner's office; held a *post-mortem* of Kate Smith on the 21st of June last; the *post-mortem* was held in the upper room of 139 Prince-street; went there the evening previous; saw the body of the woman lying on the landing of the first flight of stairs; the body was partly dressed, lying in a pool of blood; no person was with her at the time; there was a large punctured wound in the back; the wound entered the body at the back and passed right through it; the instrument went in at the back between the spine and the seventh and eighth ribs; a knife blade or something of that shape would make the wound; the knife shown might have been used; the effect of such a wound would be instantaneous death.

Cross-examined: Am a regular practicing physician here about ten years; am connected with the coroner's office; my regular practice is making *post mortem* examinations; made the *post mortem* on Kate Smith's body at noon on the 21st of June; when I saw the body the previous night it was somewhat warm; did not see the prisoner lying by the body of the deceased; subsequently went to the Station-house and saw the prisoner; he had some scratches on his throat as with finger nails, and a scalp wound as if made with some sharp instrument; could not tell whether the wound on the head was self-inflicted; I could not tell as to the intent by which such a wound might be made; such a wound would not produce insensibility; insensibility is absence of consciousness; the wound began at the forehead and ran backward; have some slight knowledge of the subject of moral insanity; any derangement of the mind is insanity; have not studied the subject sufficiently to be able to tell the difference between moral and intellectual insanity, if any; don't know that I have ever heard about moral mania; recognize such a disease as paroxysmal insanity; do not regard suicide as an indication of moral insanity; if a person is predisposed to insanity, any exciting cause may bring it out; do not think an insane person could tell the difference between right and wrong; do not remember hearing of homicidal insanity; think there is some difference between uncontrollable impulse and partial moral insanity; did not examine the wound on prisoner's head particularly.

Redirect.—Never heard of the expression intellectual insanity before to-day.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK NOONAN.

Frank Noonan testified: Am a fishmonger; my place of business is No. 110 Prince-street; have had my stand there two years; was there on the 20th of June; saw near my stand Jerry O'Brien, the prisoner on trial, about three o'clock; he was there about fifteen or twenty minutes; saw him prior to this time; had on my stand fish and knives; discovered since the 20th of June that I lost a knife, (knife shown and identified;) used that knife between twelve and three o'clock on the day O'Brien was near the stand; that was the last day I saw it; next saw it after the murder in Prince-street.

Cross-examined—I know the knife by a wire upon it; I know I used it on the 20th June, because I cut some fish with it; I have not had it since the 20th of June; was at my stand all that day; did not see any person remove the knife.

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF AMANDA CUTLER.

Amanda Cutler, resumed—Cross-examination—Could not say what time elapsed from my going to the room where deceased and prisoner were until the affair was over; it was all in a very short time; the wound was inflicted when they were at the head of the stairs on the second floor; was standing on the third step of the second flight of stairs; deceased and prisoner were at the head of the first flight of stairs; witness was on the third step going up; all that I said was before they left the room; I said I would not leave the room; they went out very quick; tried to prevent prisoner rushing after deceased; Lucy positively passed out first; am positive of this; passed them lying on the floor as I went down the stairs; was so much excited at the time that I could not notice particularly how they lay; did not see O'Brien strike himself or cut himself with a knife; saw blood on him down stairs; told Ada Gordon nothing about my testifying against this man; never use profane language of any kind; did not see O'Brien strike himself with that knife.

TESTIMONY OF ADA GORDON.

Ada Gordon testified: In June last I resided at No. 139 Prince-street; was in the house on the 20th of June; there were four or five boarders in the house at the time; was in my room at the time of the murder; my room was in the second story, front room; visited Kate's room about 4 o'clock, having been called by Flora St. Clair; saw them kneeling; did not stay there, because I was nervous; remained for about a moment; was much excited, and cannot tell what they were doing, but their hands were upraised. I then went into the basement, and when there heard a fall; then I stood in the hall till a policeman came; stood there while the Police brought down Jerry O'Brien; recognized the man brought down to be Jerry O'Brien in the hall; I went up stairs to my room, stepping over the body of Kate Smith on my way; cannot tell what was lying there beside the body.

Cross-examined—Had lived in that house three years; had seen prisoner before the murder; knew that he had consorted with deceased; did not know of any person else who consorted with her; knew Jesse Allen; he called to see Kate Smith two weeks before the murder; did not see prisoner's face after the murder, and could not tell that he was senseless; cannot tell for how long he had been consorting with deceased; did not know much about her; Kate Smith was nearer the door in the room where they were kneeling; I made a mistake, it was O'Brien that was nearest the door; saw the knife, now in Court, when the officer brought it down.

Redirect—I picked up a letter after the murder; [letter shown to the witness]—that is the letter I picked up in the house, and handed it to Capt. Mills. [Letter admitted by the Court.]

Objected to by counsel for prisoner.

I picked up the paper as I was running quick, and I am almost positive it was in the room of deceased; picked it up the same day of the murder; it was after the murder, directly after the officers went in her room.

Cross-examined—I thought I found the letter in deceased's room because a man had brought her a letter a little while before; never saw it in her hands; my reason for identifying it is on account of the bad spelling and bad writing; don't know that that is the letter brought to the house by the man; saw him in Court yesterday.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. MILLS.

Capt. Mills, of the Eighth Precinct, testified: I visited the District-Attorney's office a few days ago; saw Mr. Bedford on that occasion; gave him a letter; [letter shown;] that is the paper; gave this paper to the Coroner at the inquest; it was shown to four or five persons; the prisoner was present; read the contents of it; prisoner told me that he committed the murder, and would plead guilty.

Cross-examined—When I arrested the prisoner he was lying on the floor with the mat under his head; some one said "Jerry is going to die;" I said "he is as good as two men yet;" I said "it will cost the county a good deal to try him;" prisoner then got up and came at me, saying to me, "you are a friend of thieves;" one of the girls pulled him by the sleeve and he lay down again; I went up stairs to look at the deceased; when I came down this letter was handed to me by one of the girls.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WARD.

John Ward testified—I know Jerry O'Brien; saw him on the 20th of June last; he requested me to take a letter to Kate Smith, and ask her for an answer; she wrote an answer, and told me to hand it to Mr. O'Brien; I gave him the letter; it was then half-past four; after receiving the letter, O'Brien went up Prince-street; he started from the corner of Prince and Wooster streets; he went above Greene-street, when I lost sight of him; I next saw him on the corner of Prince and Mercer streets; he was talking to a man; that was the last I saw of O'Brien.

Cross-examined—Have known O'Brien for two years; he was very foolish and excited on the day of the murder; he looked like a wildman; his eyes rolled in his head and he shoved me like a dog to take the letter; I says "Jerry, what is the matter with you?" he says "I do not know, my head swims;" I says "you had better go home and go to bed."

Re-direct—I saw him drink twice on the 20th of June; he took Bourbon whisky each time.

Mr. BEDFORD then offered the letter in evidence and desired to read it.

Objection was offered to this course, but the Court overruled the objection and it was read.

As the letter is neither edifying or decent its publication would not add much to the interest of the report of the trial.

Mr. BEDFORD then announced that he would rest the case for the prosecution, asking that he might have the right reserved to call JESSE ALLEN on the stand.

The privilege was granted, and the Court adjourned.

The defence have summoned a number of medical witnesses to give in evidence their opinions as to the sanity of the prisoner, their effort being to have the Jury reduce their verdict as to the degree of the prisoner's guilt.

Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people, and Mr. SIDNEY H. STUART and Mr. EDWARD D. MCCARTY for the prisoner.

Banquet to Cyrus W. Field.

A banquet to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, this evening. Covers will be laid for about 300 persons, about 100 of whom will be invited guests. Arrangements have been made to admit ladies to the banquet hall at 8:30 o'clock, the banquet itself taking place at 6. A telegraph wire will be placed in the hall, so that dispatches can be sent to Europe through the cable, and it is probable that telegrams will be sent and received during the evening. Invitations to the banquet have been dispatched over the wires to several distinguished persons in Europe, but as yet no answers have been received.

The cards of invitation to the banquet are very neat and tasteful. They bear the following words:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully invites —— to meet Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD at dinner, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., at the Metropolitan Hotel, to exchange congratulations on the happy result of his efforts in the great work of uniting by telegraph the Old World with the New. A. A. LOW, George Opdyke, William E. Dodge, Jonathan Sturges, Stewart Brown, Samuel B. Ruggles, Committee. An early answer is requested.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866.

Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who has charge of the Police arrangements, has issued an order that coaches with guests for the banquet must approach the Metropolitan Hotel from the north.

THE HOUSTON-STREET HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Naumann on the Body of Francis Bausa—Geo. Weigler Held Responsible for His Death, and Committed for Trial.

Agreeably to previous notice, Coroner NAUMANN impanneled a Jury yesterday morning and held an inquest at the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station over the remains of FRANCIS BAUSA, who died of stab-wounds received on Friday night. The following evidence was adduced during the investigation:

Caroline Fuller, being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 235 East Houston-street, and was housekeeper for deceased; I knew the prisoner, and was housekeeper for him until about three weeks ago, when I left him because he maltreated and abused me; the prisoner was at No. 235 East Houston-street last Sunday morning; he came to get a pillow I had with me; he did not say much; as soon as the door was shut, he said he would murder both of us; we did not see any more of him until last Friday night, about forty-five minutes after five o'clock; we were just sitting down to supper, when the door opened, and the prisoner, Geo. Weigler, came in, pulled out a knife, and stabbed deceased and then stabbed me; he stabbed deceased three times, once on the forehead, once on the left arm, and once in the breast; he stabbed me in the back; the prisoner did not say a word when he came in; I ran out to get help, but could not find a policeman; I then ran into a store and told two young men of it; deceased was then taken to Bellevue Hospital, and I made a charge against the prisoner the next morning at the Essex Market Police Court.

Susan Albright being sworn, testified as follows: I reside at No. 235 East Houston-street, on the floor above where the stabbing took place; on Friday evening, about six o'clock, a heard a cry down stairs; I thought it was fire, so ran down, when I saw deceased and prisoner fighting; deceased had the prisoner down on the bed; I then ran out and gave the alarm; I heard deceased say that he was stabbed, and I told him to hold the prisoner until help came; two men came and secured the prisoner.

John Heck being sworn, deposed: I live at No. 3 Avenue A; about six o'clock on Friday night I came from my stable, No. 244 East Houston-street, and as I reached the street I heard the first witness (Fuller) say that deceased had been stabbed, when I ran over to see what was the matter; when I entered Bausa's room, I saw Weigler on the bed and Bausa on top of him, holding the right hand of the prisoner, in which was a knife; I separated them, and with the assistance of Charles Suffel put deceased in a chair; we took the knife from the prisoner, and Suffel went for a policeman while I remained in the room; he could not find a policeman, so we took Weigler to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

Charles Suffel, of No. 198 East Houston-street, was sworn, and corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Wm. R. Fisher, M. D., assistant surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, testified to the condition of deceased on his arrival at that institution; he found, on examination of deceased, three stab wounds—one on the forehead, another on the left shoulder, and a third between the third and fourth ribs, on the right side, near the sternum; he was found dead the following morning; at a *post-mortem* Dr. Fisher found a wound in the right lung, and three pints of extravasated blood in the right pleural cavity.

Upon this testimony the Jury found the following verdict: "That the deceased, FRANCIS BAUSA, came to his death by a stab wound in the chest, inflicted by a knife in the hands of GEORGE WEIGLER, on Friday evening, Nov. 9, 1866, at No. 235 East Houston-street."

The prisoner was accordingly committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions, WEIGLER gave his age as 46 years. He is a native of Germany and resides at No. 3 Ridge-street. In answer to the charge he made the following statement: "I don't deny I stabbed deceased, but circumstances provoked me to do it."

The deceased was a native of Germany and 57 years of age.

THE SECOND-AVENUE HOMICIDE.

A Man Attacked by Four Rowdies and Stabbed—Inquest by Coroner Naumann.

On Saturday night, the 3d inst., four strange men entered the restaurant, No. 443 Second-avenue, and demanded something to eat. As they acted in a rude and boisterous manner, Mr. MEYER, the proprietor, refused to fill their order, under the plea that it was time to close. He then endeavored to get them out of his place, but received considerable abuse for his pains. WALTER WESTCOTT, who was sitting at a table, got up and tried to persuade the ruffians to leave peaceably. This was the signal for an assault, when WESTCOTT received a severe wound in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died during Sunday last. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, when the following testimony was received:

Charles Bohn, being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 302½ East Twenty-fourth-street, and was slightly acquainted with deceased; on last Saturday a week ago I was in Mr. Meyers' saloon, at No. 443 Second-avenue, and deceased was there also; four young men came in and called for something to eat and then refused to pay for it; Mr. Meyer then tried to get them out of the place, when Westcott got up and tried to coax them; some confusion then ensued and considerable profane language was used by these men toward deceased, a general fight being the result; the men were at length ejected from the premises by Meyer and Westcott; deceased then said, "I'm cut," and I took him to the Hospital; I do not know who the persons were, never having seen them before, and could not recognize them again; deceased was stabbed through his clothes and was bleeding very much on his way to the Hospital.

Ellen Meyer, wife of the proprietor, testified that she was in the back room when the disturbance commenced; the four men came in and called for some refreshment, but her husband declined to furnish any as it was past his hours; Westcott tried to persuade the visitors to go out peaceably, when a quarrel rose, and a fight ensued. She corroborated the previous witness' testimony, and could not describe the men.

Dr. Fisher, of Bellevue Hospital, testified to the patient being brought to the Hospital with a severe wound in the abdomen, which caused death.

The case being given to the Jury, they rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased, WALTER WESTCOTT, came to his death by a stab-wound in the side, received at the hands of some person or persons at present unknown."

Deceased was a native of New-York, 26 years of age, and resided, while living, at No. 438 Second-avenue. No clue, as yet, exists to the perpetrators of this cowardly murder. The Police are, however, making strenuous exertions to discover and arrest them.

POLICE TRIALS.

Ballot-Box Stuffing—Complaint of Mr. Bergh—At the Wrong End of His Post—Neglect of Duty.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

The trials at Police Headquarters, yesterday, had less than their usual interest, the charges against officers being neither numerous nor grave in their character. Commissioners ACTON, MANIERRE and BERGEN were present.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

Officer BURNS was on duty on the day of the election in the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward, at one of the polling places. BURNS was charged with complicity in the stuffing of the ballot-boxes charged against one of the inspectors named DEVEREAUX, whose case is to come up for trial. A number of witnesses testified in defence of BURNS, among them Mr. SHEA, the associate inspector of Mr. DEVEREAUX. He said that the officer acted very impartially throughout the day at all times when he (SHEA) was present; he himself had kept a bright lookout, as he had heard through the Ward of the intention to have the ballot-box tampered with, and had posted a stranger in the place to keep watch, but had neither seen anything or heard through him aught implicating Officer BURNS, who, he thought, did his duty well. President ACTON examined the witnesses closely as to the position of BURNS with regard to the ballot-box in question, but the testimony throughout went only to show that BURNS did his duty efficiently.

AT THE WRONG END OF HIS POST.

Officer JOSHUA A. TRAVOR was charged with neglect of duty in that he allowed a burglary to take place on his post at the premises No. 30 Thompson-street, the store of HENRY SUMNER, from which goods valued at $2,000 had been stolen. TRAVOR showed by witnesses that he was on his post on the night and at the time in question, but it appeared that he was at the end of it furthest removed from the scene of the robbery. A wagon had been seen opposite the store by a woman of the neighborhood, who was sitting up washing and ironing. The burglary took place at 2 P. M., or a few minutes afterward. The woman testified that she shouted "watch" several times loudly, but saw no watchman. President ACTON expressed his astonishment that the cry of the woman was not heard or the wagon in question seen by either the officer complained of or those who testified to seeing him on duty.

A COMPLAINT FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The following letter was received, being a complaint against Sergt. ANDREW J. THOMPSON, Roundsman GEO. WARNER, and Officers O'ROURKE and KERNS, in which they are charged by Mr. BERGH, President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with

neglect of duty and of treating him with insolence and contempt:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.

John A. Kennedy, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: A complaint was this day made at this office, that a disabled horse was lying in Thirty-first-street, near the Third-avenue. As is my practice, whenever it is possible, I went immediately in person to attend to it. After having seen the horse I went to the station-house of that precinct and reported the case, and an officer in citizen's clothes went with me to see the animal. On arriving there a respectable-looking man said he knew the person, and saw him abandon the horse, when I offered him $5 to go and assist in finding him. Just then the Sergeant of Police of that station came up, along with two or three other policemen, when I stated the affair and requested his aid. This man received me with insolence and contempt of manner, and notwithstanding, that I notified him of there being a person then present who was willing to go and find the offender against the law; and notwithstanding the fact that I took your order from my pocket and attempted to read it to him, he abruptly turned his back in my face, and would not listen to the order of his superior.

This act of insubordination, in the presence of three or four other members of the force, bore its natural fruits, for they all turned away refusing to "*aid the Society, its members or agents, in the enforcement of all laws for the protection of dumb animals,*" one of which members or agents I am.

Not feeling disposed to be thus got rid of I followed the said sergeant and a policeman some distance, and again remonstrated with them, asking them to aid me in the matter, when he contemptuously said, "You are excited," and thus walked away. I then a second time went to the station-house, and this time—having succeeded in seeing the Captain of the Station, whom I found to be a most worthy officer and gentleman—I preferred the complaint against the sergeant and officers, and, after devoting the half of the afternoon and part of the evening to this matter, succeeded in having the poor horse disposed of. The names of these officers as furnished me by the Captain are as follows: Sergeant ANDREW J. THOMPSON, Roundsman GEORGE WARNER, Officer BERNARD O'ROURKE, Officer JOHN KERNS.

The labor, Mr. Superintendent, which I voluntarily impose on myself in attempting to enforce the laws for the protection of the dumb servants of mankind, is perhaps even greater than you are aware of, and I claim that in the discharge of such labors I have a right not only to the assistance of your officers, but especially exemption from contempt and insult.

In view of this circumstance, I therefore pronounce the man THOMPSON, and policeman No. 2,094, in particular, as unworthy the positions which they hold.

In case you see fit to notice this complaint you will doubtless hear a statement differing from this I give you, and adapted to the condition of things most satisfactory to the four men, but I protest, nevertheless, and assert that the facts are as I give them. I ask, in the name of humanity, discipline and the society of which you are a member, that the case be treated on the basis which I here represent. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

HENRY BERGH, President.

Nov. 1.—The man in question has this morning been found, through the means suggested yesterday by me, and promptly acted on by the efficient Captain of the Precinct above alluded to, but without any assistance from the four men spoken of above.

The officers were closely interrogated as to their conduct in the matter complained of, but denied all intention of giving offence to Mr. BERGH. A Mr. NICHOLAS SKILLAN stated that he was standing on the sidewalk of Thirty-first-street, near the scene of the dying horse affair; that he saw a gentleman running ahead in a very excited manner followed by an officer. He followed, and saw the circumstance described in the letter, but did not see any unwillingness on the part of the officers to aid Mr. BERGH. There was quite a scene in the neighborhood. Mr. BERGH, in an excited manner, had offered $5 or $10 to any one who would find him the owner of the horse, whereupon a juvenile bystander cried out that he would sell him the horse for $5. This occasioned a laugh at Mr. BERGH's expense, which may have been misunderstood by him. The officer testified that the horse was taken care of. He was brought into a blacksmith shop close by, and the surgeon was sent for, who found his leg to be broken and ordered him to be destroyed, which was done. This was corroborated by the Captain of the Precinct. There was no evidence to prove any graver charge against the men than that they did not seem to fully appreciate the enthusiasm of Mr. BERGH.

President ACTON instructed the officers to give all the assistance they could to the agents of the Society compatible with their duty.

CHARGED WITH NEGLECT.

On the night of the 27th October last the premises No. 227 Greenwich-street were forcibly entered by burglars through a window in the basement, from which the bars had been wrenched. The basement thus entered was used as a cooper-shop. The burglars, having succeeded in making this entry, with the assistance, it is supposed, of the tools found ready to hand in the shop, succeeded in breaking into the store overhead, where they bundled up goods to the value of $500, but being alarmed, it is presumed, decamped, leaving the greater part of these behind them. Officers BLAKE and BIRD were charged with neglect of duty in failing to detect the condition of the premises where the entry had been made, and for not remarking and reporting the absence of light in the store, it being the custom to leave the light burning dimly therein all night. The report of the robbery was first conveyed to the precinct by a citizen, when Officer BROPHY was sent down to institute inquiries. He found that forcible entry had been made, as described, and he saw further that a piece of brown paper had been placed by the burglars over the keyhole in the door. This fact rather aggravated the case against the officers, whose duty it was to use this aperture when inspecting the buildings, if they did so thoroughly. Mr. BOGART, owner of the place, testified that he left the light burning that night, as usual. The officers, in extenuation, stated that there was irregularity in the night-lighting of the stores, on their part; not unfrequently that duty was neglected by the proprietors. This plea will possibly obtain some indulgence for them.

Commissioners of Emigration.

Yesterday the Commissioners of Emigration held their semi-monthly meeting, President VERPLANCK in the chair. The business of the Board was principally the auditing of bills and requisitions. Commissioner WINSTON proposed that the thanks of the Board be conveyed to Messrs. THURLOW WEED and Col. HAVEMEYER for the invaluable service rendered by them in arbitrating the difficult matter lately at issue between the Board and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and that with those thanks the gentlemen receive a gift of $1,000 each. The motion was carried.

Following are the statistics and cash statements of the past fourteen days:

Number of emigrants arrived to Nov. 7, 1866..	206,639
Number of emigrants arrived to Nov. 14, 1866.	6,113
Total	212,752
To same date in 1865	168,336

Number of Emigrants in Institution, Ward's Island: 1866, 1,048; 1865, 1,079; 1864, 999; 1863, 868.

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1866		$12,007 96
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 7, 1866	$532,289 21	
Received since to Nov. 14, for commutation of alien passengers	12,794 00	—545,083 21
Total		$557,091 17
Disbursements as per previous account, to Nov. 7, 1866	516,957 81	
No payments to Nov. 7, 1866..		—516,957 84
Total		$40,133 36

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

FORGING A CHECK.

Officer LYONS, of the First Precinct, arrested JOHN EDWARD WINN yesterday morning, on a charge of having forged a check on the Marine National Bank, of this City. It appears that WINN entered the bank and presented a check for $362 to Mr. CHARLES I. SMITH disbursing clerk of that institution, said check purporting to have been drawn by N. GAYER, of No. 26 Cedar-street, and made payable to S. A. MAGNUS, or bearer. Mr. SMITH scrutinized the check closely, and became satisfied that it was a forgery. He therefore caused the arrest of WINN, as already stated. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court to answer the charge, when Mr. SMITH, the bank clerk, and NICHOLAS GAYER made affidavits to the facts above stated, Mr. GAYER pronouncing the check a forgery. It was also stated that a similar check had been paid by the Marine Bank some weeks ago, causing a loss to the institution of $350. The prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions, in default of bail. WINN is a native of England, 25 years of age, and has no residence. In answer to the charge he made the following statement: "I was asked by a stranger to present the check; I knew nothing of the check being a forgery." The Police state that they know WINN well, and do not give him a good character.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

JAMES ELKINS, of No. 113 Mulberry-street, lost on the 16th of last May, a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $55. He failed to find any trace of the missing property until yesterday, when he caused the arrest of ALGERON TOLE, a barkeeper, on suspicion. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Court, the complainant stated that the pants then worn by TOLE were a portion of the stolen property. The accused denied this statement, however, and claimed that he had come into honest possession of them. The tailor who had made the clothing for the complainant was brought into Court, and he fully identified the pants and vest worn as those he had cut out and sewn. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES AGAINST IRA W. SMITH.

Mr. NATHANIEL B. POND, one of the Harbor Masters of this City, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon, and preferred a charge of forgery against IRA W. SMITH, one of the alleged thieves who in July last stole a box containing $33,000 worth of United States bonds, &c., from the safe belonging to the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, where they had been lodged by the owner, full particulars of which have been already published in the TIMES. The affidavit of Mr. POND recites that at different times previous to the 25th of last June, he loaned to SMITH various small sums of money amounting to $50; that in consideration of this debt SMITH gave him a note for $70, purporting to be signed by his uncle, Mr. WM. SMITH. Believing the note to be genuine, Mr. POND accepted it, and, after deducting the interest, paid SMITH the balance. The accused will probably be brought before Justice DODGE for examination on this charge this morning.

THE ANDERSON WIFE-SHOOTING CASE.

WM. T. ANDERSON, arrested a short time since upon the charge of shooting his wife whom he found engaged in an unlawful dalliance with a paramour, at her home, No. 73 East Twenty-third-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, in answer to the usual questions, he said that he was 42 years of age, a native of New-York, a brush dealer, and had nothing to say respecting the charge against him. He was then remanded to prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon his wife, who is said by the attending physician to be still lying in a critical condition at home.

A QUEER PRESENT.

Late on Thursday night, as Officer PIERSON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was passing through Madison-avenue, and when near Twenty-fifth-street, he observed a well-dressed young woman passing down the avenue in a state of the grossest intoxication. As she did not seem able to take care of herself, the officer took her in charge and conveyed her to the nearest Police-station, where she was immediately recognized as a woman of disreputable character, known by the name of JENNY WEST. Upon searching her clothing an elegantly mounted dagger was found concealed under a velvet cloak which she wore. She said she did not carry the weapon with the intention of using it, but simply to please the donor, to whom she made the promise years ago that she would always wear it for his sake. She was, nevertheless, committed, in default of bail, to answer the grave charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

NOT CONTENT WITH HIS WAGES.

JOHN QUINN keeps a liquor-store at No. 341 Third-avenue. For some time past he has employed a boy named JOHN BURNS, as general assistant about the place. On Tuesday, as QUINN alleges, the boy stole $15 in United States Treasury notes, from the drawer and ran off with it. He was arrested soon afterward, and yesterday committed to answer the charge in default of $300 bail.

BRASS KNUCKLES.

Whoever has seen the formidable weapons known as "brass knuckles," will not wonder that any one so unfortunate as to be struck with them should feel like punishing the offender. ISAAC ROSEDALE was yesterday brought before the Magistrate on the complaint of one HENRY HART, who charges that the prisoner without any provocation or warning, deliberately struck him in the eye with "brass knuckles" which he had upon one of his hands on Saturday night last. The defence is that the prisoner was attacked in Carmine-street by HART, and that finding it impossible to get away from his assailant, he (ROSEDALE) struck him in the face with a large brass key which he was carrying at the time. He further denies having had any such weapon as "brass knuckles" about him. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Mr. HENRY GOODMAN, a wholesale fancy-goods dealer at No. 52 Reade-street, yesterday caused the arrest of one BERNARD SCHORER, a retail dry-goods dealer at No. 274 Third-street, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. The testimony in the case alleges that on the 1st of October last Mr. GOODMAN missed five woolen shirts, three woolen jackets and one thousand paper collars from his establishment, and suspecting a porter then in his employ he dismissed him. Yesterday he learned that the thief had disposed of them to SCHORER. He procured the assistance of an officer and went to the receiver's place, where he at once identified the jackets and shirts, which SCHORER admitted that he had purchased from the porter. He denied all knowledge of the collars, however, but when a search-warrant was talked of he went into a back room and brought the collars out with him, which were at once recognized by the owner. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

'TIS A POOR RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS.

A week or two since, the East Broadway and Dry Dock Railroad Company managed, in an underhanded way, to extend its double track across Broadway at its narrowest point, and, for a few days, the utmost confusion ensued upon this illegal action of the Company. The way of travel through that great thoroughfare was effectually blocked, and had it not been for the relief afforded by side streets, the cars and stages would have remained until this time in just the predicament in which they were found on the second day of running the cars—escape from the entanglement would else have been next to impossible. An injunction, however, has for the present, at least, removed this nuisance from Broadway. Yesterday afternoon the President of the same Company appeared as complainant against CHARLES SCHULTZ, the driver of a large truck, whom he charges with willfully obstructing the Company's line of travel through Essex-street, by unloading a huge block of marble and leaving it so near the track as to render the passage of the cars impossible. The driver was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer the charge.

A PICKPOCKET CASE.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. CATHARINE AMEND, who resides at No. 8 Broadway, entered a Dry Dock and Bowery stage opposite her house, with the purpose of going up town. Next to her in the vehicle, and near the door sat a young man, whose movements seemed to her to be suspicious—his eyes were continually directed toward her pocket, and she resolved to watch him closely. As the stage neared the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery the lady arose to get out, when the individual of whom we have spoken boldly thrust his hand into her pocket, and drawing therefrom her portmonnaie jumped out of the omnibus and ran away with it. Later in the afternoon, when the lady was on her way home, she again entered a stage of the same line, and what was her surprise to find the pickpocket coolly seated in the front part of the stage. When he saw his victim he essayed to escape, but her cries brought the assistance of an officer who arrested the fellow and took him into custody, where he gave his name as GEORGE WILLIAMS. He was committed for trial without bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

A PEDDLER IN TROUBLE.

A peddler named PETER GEER, who resides in Ridge-street, was arrested on Tuesday night, on the charge of stealing a set of cart harness, worth $30, and one set of double truck harness, of the value of $80, from the stable of the owner, HENRY SCHRIEFER, in East Seventy-third-street. The complainant swears that he caught the prisoner in the act, and therefore prays that he may be dealt with according to law. GEER was committed for trial, without bail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM WEIR, arrested for committing an indecent assault upon a woman in Central Park, on Tuesday night, was committed for examination....ELIZABETH HILL charged MARGARET RYAN with stealing a shawl valued at $2 50. She was held to answer in default of the required bail.

A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the doings of the Court of Special Sessions, in your paper of this date, entitled "Two Coats Not Better than One," you have reversed the facts. GEORGE MILLER was the thief, while JOHN CLAMMER was the barkeeper.

JOHN CLAMMER, No. 256 Fulton-street.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part 1.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1441—The Oswego Starch Factory vs. Rodriguez.	2169—Coughlan vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
2391—Conseelle vs. The Philadelphia S. Prop. Co.	2403—Yeamans, Jr., vs. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
863—The First National Bank vs. Patterson et al.	1985—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.
2287—Holmes vs. Heath et al.	1886—Lasell vs. Chandler et al.
2525—Beckstein et al. vs. Matthews.	1887—Lano vs. Halstead et al.
873—Nichols vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.	1888—Lane vs. Crocker.
563—Hartley et al. vs. James et al.	1889—Lane vs. Cohen et al.
2155—Weaver vs. The First National Bank of New-Orleans.	567—[illegible]aguire et al. vs. The Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.
	1989—Bryant vs. Hessel.
	2381—Wyman vs. Birch.
	1271—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.

Part II—Held by Mullin, J—Court opens at 10 A. M. Held at No. 73 Duane-street

Nos.	Nos.
4158—Day et al. vs. Clew et al	2165—Richard vs. Smith.
2096—McDuff et al. vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.	1950—Barton vs. Haskins.
994—Britton et al. vs. Frinett et al.	1316—Sturges et al. vs. Roberts.
1236—Herenkind vs. Tapscott.	1336—Farley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
1430—Christie vs. Haskell.	1172—Ryder vs. The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.
1970—Peterson et al. vs. Long.	312—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
2540—Allen vs. Kennealy.	174—Gelpeckel et al. vs. Quintell.
284—Anghin et al. vs. Gempert.	1396—May et al. vs. Walker.
1830—Ridgway vs. Azen.	1326—Hotckiss vs. The Northern Light Oil Company.
2222—H. C. P. Co. vs. American Illuminating Oil Company.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Issues of law and fact.

Nos.	Nos.
163—Marvin vs. Hoffman et al.	229—Wilson et al. vs. Gillenber.
195—Elliott vs. Wood et al.	230—Waterbury vs. Woodburn et al.
177—Martine vs. Phyfe.	231—Harper et al. vs. The N. Y. and L. P. Co.
212—The Union Bank of New-York. vs. Hunt et al.	232—Miller vs. Miller et al.
221—Burton vs. Smith.	233—Belden vs. Arnoux.
162—Hart vs. Wood et al.	234—Hunt et al. vs. Sanger et al.
222—Spyer vs. Colgate et al.	235—Koch vs. Schooley.
223—Vaughlen vs. Rice et al.	236—Dewey vs. Smith.
224—Whitney vs. Townsend.	237—Walker vs. Albertson et al.
225—McDermutt vs. McDurmutt et al.	238—Palen, rec'r, vs. Bushnell et al.
227—Ransom vs. Snedecor.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Enumerated Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Thayer vs. Clark.	52—Sloane et al. vs. Van Wyck.
29—Brett vs. Catlin, et al.	53—Morgan vs. Peabody et al.
44—Gantry vs. Doane.	54—Williamson, &c., vs. Messbaum et al.
46—Howland vs. Coffin et al.	55—Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.
47—Thrall vs. Krum.	56—Spofford vs. Leland.
48—Hoy vs. Smith.	57—Mackey vs. Midgett.
49—McCombie, &c., vs. Spader.	
50—Krohn vs. Oechs.	
51—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
110—Dudden vs. Benedict.	131—Ogden vs. Ogden.
123—Churchman vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	136—Eisenberg vs. Wheeler.
	141—Groom vs. Barker et al.

The general call is No. 143—Bath vs. Bath

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2241—Wakeman vs. Gowdy.	2646—Cutting vs. Lee et al.
1866—Lasate vs. The Comp. Gen. Trans.	[illegible]—Archer vs. The H. R. R. Co.
2687—McIntyre vs. Dayton.	1861—Cousins vs. The Mayor.
2591—Schmidt vs. Herfurth.	2081—Rice vs. Speer.
2771—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.	2633—Haslett et al vs. Gill.
2175—Bruce vs. Taylor, et al.	2545—Berner vs. Graham.
2633—Bier vs. Dexter.	2651—Miller vs. Milbank.
	2395—Whittemore vs. Levy.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2460—Brownell vs. Van Riper.	2968—Mountage vs. Conway.
2876—Rank et al. vs. Guilleaume.	2690—Davis vs Henriel et al.
2688—Tillotson vs. Dall.	2878—Porter vs. Halx.
2736—Heiman, impl'd., vs. Yellomick.	2934—Lyon vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2926—Kimball vs. The Mayor, &c.	2938—Doyle vs. Hickok.
2739—Mooney vs. the Second Avenue Railroad Company.	2948—Sternhasett vs. Friedlander.
	2952—Hecker et al. vs. Beecher et al.
	2910—Herst vs. Conlan, &c.
	2960—Rose vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1556—Waterbury vs. Shipman.	1663—Hamon vs. Keys.
1543—Van Dyker vs. Hatch.	1663—Birket vs. Loredon.
1546—Cohen vs. Ferris.	683—Aberthny vs. Bird.
1654—Foote vs. Burnham.	1652—Anderson vs. Rich.
1710—Mulhall vs. Butterly.	1690—McGarrahan vs. Waters.
1713—Davis vs. Stern.	1802—Carroll vs. Shehan.
1738—Meany vs. Burger.	1806—Muren vs. The Phenix Bank of New-York.
1651—Flynn vs. The 9th-av. R. R. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1583—Scheffeler vs. Eisner.	1816—Love et al. vs. Hen-[illegible]
1191—Anness vs. Churchill.	
1576—Thompson vs. Godfrey.	1817—Masterson vs. Kehoe.
1807—Henn vs. Long.	1820—Burr vs. Carman.
1808—Winthrop vs. Wray.	1821—Lord, &c., vs. Grege.
1810—Foote vs. Loomis et al.	1822—Green vs. Case.
1811—Shaw vs. Garney.	1823—Irwin, &c., vs. O'Reilly.
1812—Keogh vs. Cormack.	1824—Fink vs. Lasnger.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
47—Peck vs. Miller.	109—Same vs. June.
92—Courtney vs. Johnson.	110—Rooney vs. Geisler.
95—Pope vs. Segal.	111—Suffert vs. Charlton.
16—Brophy vs. Meyers.	112—Duryea vs. Lent.
102—Moullier vs. Charmin.	113—Clark vs. Alexander.
103—Farrell vs. Martin.	114—Dillon vs. Miller.
104—Zeigler vs. Malk.	117—Paul vs. Bixby.
105—Lefferts vs. Spencer.	118—Riddle vs. Bixby.
106—Morrison vs. Mora.	119—Mannering vs. The N. Y. N. & B. S. Co.
107—Berriville vs. Daly.	
108—Blondean vs. Schenck.	

Collision at Dock—Steamtug's Negligence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Robert Thrush vs. *The Steamtug Sarah A. Stevens and Barge E. A. Mencely.*—This was a libel for a collision, filed by the owner of the canal boat *Gilbert*, which the libellant alleged was lying at a pier in Elizabethport on the night of Oct. 23, 1865, when she was run into by the tug and barge.

The answer of the tug set up that as they came up alongside of the pier they came up carefully and stopped still in the water close alongside the canal-boat and that then the tide swung all three in against the wharf, and whatever injury was occasioned to the canal-boat was without any fault on the part of the tug.

The answer of the barge denied any negligence on her part whatever.

After hearing testimony, the Judge decided that the tug had not been sufficiently careful in coming in at the pier, and was liable for the injury occasioned to the canal-boat.

He therefore gave a decree for the libelant against the tug: but dismissed the libel as against the barge.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for the tug, Mr. Van Santvoord; for the barge, Mr. Powell.

An Action to Recover a Box of "Placer Gold Dust" Valued at $11,500—Emigrant Suffering at Panama in 1850.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—NOV. 14.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Abijah P. Everett et al. vs. *Cornelius K. Garrison et al.*—This action, in some of its aspects, is a highly important one, but the facts and circumstances connected with it, and on which the suit and the defence thereto are based, are admitted by counsel to be of rather an intricate character. The principal transactions occurred about sixteen years ago, on the Isthmus of Panama. The plaintiffs claim that in October, 1850, a box of what was called "Placer gold dust," weighing 625 ounces, and valued at about $11,500 at that time, belonging to them, was shipped from San Francisco by the steamer *Sarah Sands*, and was delivered to the consignees named in the bill of lading. At Panama it got into the possession of the defendant, Garrison, as plaintiffs claim, wrongfully; that Garrison refused to deliver the gold to plaintiffs or to their agents, though often requested so to do. Hence they brought this action—such as was formerly styled an action of trover and conversion—for the purpose of recovering the value of the gold dust, with interest. It is also claimed that plaintiffs are entitled to recover the highest price at which gold has been at any time since the alleged conversion of the box and contents. To sustain the latter point, a witness from the Assay Office in this City was called, and he stated that he was familiar with "Placer gold," usually called "grain gold."

Question—What was the value of this kind of gold—the weight being 625 ounces—at the City of New-York at any time during the year 1864, the gold having been shipped at San Francisco and delivered at Panama?

Counsel for defendants objected to evidence of this kind. The rule was, he said, the value at the time of the alleged conversion. They could in no event recover anything beyond that.

Mr. Nash, for plaintiffs, insisted that the rule is otherwise; that they had a right to recover the highest price at which gold had been at any time since 1850, the time of the conversion. This principle had been decided several times recently in the Court of Appeals.

Judge Mullen said he understood the rule to be otherwise. The plaintiffs could recover only the value of the gold at the time of the conversion. Still as there was a little doubt in his mind, they might go on with the testimony, subject to objection. He would examine the authorities, and if he found the evidence ought not to go to the Jury, he would rule it out.

Mr. Cram for defence, objected to this course. He did not wish to take up time in taking testimony which he knew the Court would rule out as soon as he had informed himself on the subject.

Thereupon the witness was requested to stand aside for the present. The plaintiffs then rested their case, with the exception of the point as to damages.

Mr. Cram then moved to dismiss the plaintiffs' complaint, for the following reasons: 1st. That no demand had been made by the plaintiffs for the gold. 2d. That no legal conversion of it had been shown; that the ownership, so far as there was any evidence, was in Howard & Son, they being the consignees—the bill of lading being made out to them. 3d. The evidence is that the property was taken under and by virtue of judicial proceedings of the country where it was, and there was no irregularity in those proceedings. There was no proof that Garrison got possession in an illegal manner; hence the action of trover and conversion must fail.

The Court denied the motion to dismiss and directed the trial to proceed.

Mr. Sherwood, counsel for defendants, then proceeded to state the nature of their defence. He said the Jury had yet learned very little of the real facts. He contended that Messrs. John T. Howard & Son were, if any, the persons who in law should pay for the box of gold. He recited at much length the circumstances attending the rush from New-York City to the gold fields of California in the years 1849 and 1850. Messrs. Howard & Son established a line of steamers in 1849, or thereabouts. The plaintiffs in this suit were Howard's agents at San Francisco. The steamer *Sarah Sands* and others, were sent by the Messrs. Howard around Cape Horn, for the purpose of taking passengers from Panama to San Francisco. One of these steamers was found unseaworthy; she put into St. Thomas for repairs, and when she reached Panama she was four months behind time. The *Sarah Sands* was also out of time, on account of having got out of coal, and was thereby greatly delayed on the Pacific Coast. Meantime the agents here in New-York kept on selling tickets; the rush for the gold regions was unusual, and by the time the steamers arrived at Panama, the number of passengers was so great that not more than one in four or five could get a passage up to San Francisco. The passengers felt they had been imposed upon; many of them were in a starving condition, having expended all their available means in the purchase of through tickets in New-York. The agent of Howard & Son, Mr. B. F. Folger, was compelled to run away and hide himself from the wrath of the delayed emigrants. Hunger, and the diseases incident to a hot climate to which they were unaccustomed, were carrying them off by thousands. In this extremity the agent of the line applied to the defendants, Garrison & Fritz, for relief. The latter advanced $40,000 in gold to relieve the emigrants and to save the life of the agent and the commercial credit of Howard & Son. And when this box of gold dust came on from San Francisco to Panama, the defendants thought it was their duty to seize it as an indemnity for a portion of the $40,000 they had advanced. They therefore applied to a properly organized Court at New-Grenada, and obtained an attachment. This process was regularly issued, and by a competent tribunal. There could be no question, when their proofs were all in, about the wrongful taking or conversion of this box of gold. If any one was liable it was Howard & Son and not the defendants. The gold was consigned to their agent, and it was insured for the account of the Howards. If it had been lost they would have collected the amount from the Insurance Companies.

After the conclusion of the counsel's opening for the defence, some testimony was taken, but the trial was not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Larocque and Nash; for defendants, Messrs. Cram and Sherwood.

Injunction Granted Against a Perfumer—The Question of Trade-Marks.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Edward T. Smith et al. vs. *C. B. Woodworth.*—An injunction has just been granted by Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court of this District, in the above entitled action, whereby the defendant, who is a resident of Rochester, this State, is restrained from selling any imitation article of perfumery known as "Sweet Opoponax of Mexico." It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the defendant has manufactured an article similar in some respects, but very inferior in quality, to theirs; that he has exposed the same for sale, and, in doing so, he has imitated the trade-mark or label which had been previously adopted by the plaintiffs as theirs. The injunction granted by the Court is a perpetual one, and directs that "the defendant Woodworth and his agents desist and refrain from selling or disposing of, or making or putting up for sale," the perfumery in question, designated as "Sweet Opoponax of Mexico;" also "from in any manner using the name," &c., "on any boxes, bottles, cases or other things containing the same." The affidavits in the case are very voluminous, and the questions are likely to occupy the attention of the Court for some time. The suit is regarded as an important one, for the reason that the law as to the infringement of trade-marks, labels, &c., is involved, and it is believed this action will settle some questions hitherto in doubt.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Merchant, Conable and Elliott. Injunction granted by the Supreme Court, Nov. 8, 1866.

Supreme Court—Kings County—Special Term—Nov. 14.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

In the matter of the injunction in the case of John Roth vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and the decision dissolving which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, an application was made this morning for a stay of proceedings until the question should be decided at the General Term. It was alleged that, unless this was granted, the Company might go on and lay their track, and thus do the people interested an irreparable injury pending the final disposition of the subject. The Court thought it a novel proceeding, this application for a stay of proceedings where an injunction had been dissolved, but allowed an order to show cause in the premises, the argument of which is to be heard to-morrow morning. The stay of proceedings was denied.

Important to District Court Practitioners.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly and Brady.

William Fluome, Jr., Appellant, vs. *Charles Johnson and Another, Respondents.*—On the 24th of August, 1865, the defendant was arrested by virtue of a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Bull on affidavits of the respondents. On being taken to the Court-room the defendant, by his counsel, C. A. Henriques, moved, before issue joined, to vacate the order of arrest on the ground of insufficiency of the affidavits. The motion being denied the defendant moved to introduce counter affidavits, which was refused. Judgment was then entered and an execution therein issued against the defendant's person. On appeal to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas the judgment entered below was reversed, on the ground that the defendant had a right to introduce counter affidavits denying the falsity of representations set forth in the affidavits on which the arrest was granted. David McAdam for respondents; C. A. Henriques for appellants.

Habeas Corpus Case Under the Law for the Return of Fugitives from Labor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—NOV. 14.

Before Judge Daly.

A few days ago a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Judge Brady on the petition of John W. Flynn, directing the production of the body of Geo. Reilly, who is now detained on Governor's Island as an enlisted soldier in the United States Army, said Reilly being an indentured apprentice to Flynn. Gen. Butterfield returned for answer to the writ a denial of the jurisdiction of the Court whence it issued.

Lewis Johnston, attorney for the petitioner, now makes a motion for an attachment against Gen. Butterfield, basing it on the ground, first, that Congress has no power to pass a law depriving a master of his vested right in the services of an apprentice without compensation; and second, that the decision of Chief-Justice Taney in the case of Ableman vs. Booth, under which it is claimed there is no jurisdiction in the Court, does not apply to this case. That decision declares "that after return is made and the State Court is judicially apprised that the party is held in custody under the authority of the United States, they can proceed no further." Counsel claims that this decision only goes to the extent of denying the jurisdiction of the State Courts in cases where it appears that the party is held in custody under a *judicial process* or by judicial authority of the United States, and not when the party is detained by military authority.

Judge DALY took the papers and reserved his decision.

Assault and Battery in an Auction-shop

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 14.

Before Judge Cardozo.

This was an action for assault and battery, damages laid at $3,000, brought by H. W. Shipman against Henry Regan, keeper of an auction-shop in the Bowery. It appeared from the evidence that Shipman went into the shop, and while there a dispute occurred about the amount of a certain bid, during which Shipman called the defendant a "—— liar." Thereupon Regan, who appeared to be a favorite bidder, came round the railing with a pistol in his hand and assaulted Shipman, beating him about the head, &c.

The defence was that the assault was a trivial affair, and fully justified by the character of the provocation.

The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $200.

D. C. Briggs for plaintiff; Mr. Bryan for defendant.

Suit for Damages against the Second-Avenue Railroad.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 14.

Before Judge Barbour.

This is an action for $6,000 damages against the Second-avenue Railroad Company, brought by Mary A. McBennett, who was injured in February last, as she claims, through the gross negligence of the Company. It appeared from the testimony that the plaintiff, in getting off of one of the cars at the junction of Second-avenue and Fortieth-street, was thrown to the pavement in consequence of the car starting before she had got entirely off, and her dress caught in one of the nuts that projected from the woodwork of the steps, dragging her on the pavement several feet, and causing severe and permanent injuries. Plaintiff was far gone in pregnancy at the time, and the injuries caused a very painful and well-nigh fatal delivery, and her health has been feeble ever since. In addition to the carelessness, plaintiff claims that the car was in an unfit condition for running, and had been reported as such to the Company, the rear dashboard being out of repair and in a dilapidated condition.

The defendants set up a general denial.

During the progress of the trial, and after the recess of the Court, Judge Slosson, defendants' counsel, stated that he had been informed by his associate that one of the jurymen had been seen conversing with a witness during the recess, and he therefore moved that the trial proceed no further. Judge Emott, counsel for plaintiff, opposed the motion, unless something more definite than the statement of defendants' counsel were proved with regard to the alleged conversation. The Court declined to grant the motion unless the juryman was examined, and stated that the conversation related to the action on trial. On questioning the juryman, who proved to be a German, he stated that he had not spoken to the person named, who proved to be one of defendants' own witnesses. This ended the matter, and the trial proceeded.

Case still on.

Ex-Judge Emott for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Slosson for defendants.

A Question of Pleading—No Special Defence to be Set Up Under a General Denial.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Justice Jones.

Christian Brown vs. *Patrick Rourk.*—This was an action to compel the performance of a specific contract entered into in writing between plaintiff and defendant. The defence put in a general denial in their answer to the complaint, but during the trial attempted to set up the defence that Rourk, at the time of the making the contract, was incompetent to make a contract through imbecility arising from intemperance. Plaintiff's counsel objected, and the Court held that under the code a separate and special defence could not be set up under a general denial in the pleadings. Defendant's counsel then moved to be allowed to amend their answer during the trial, which was also objected to, and denied by the Court as being contrary to the rules and practice. A juror was then withdrawn, and the trial was put off on payment of witness' fees and Court expenses by the defendant—he being allowed to apply to Special Term for permission to amend his answer.

Wm. Lawrence for plaintiff; Mr. Fullerton for defendant.

Judgment Creditors—Power of Transfer—Levy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 14.

Before Judge Alker.

George M. Chapman vs. *Ethan Allen Doty and Edward McFarlane.*—This action was brought for the breaking into the premises of the plaintiff, situated on the second floor of a manufactory, Nos. 329 and 331 West Thirty-third-street, in this City, and carrying away certain looms, machinery, &c., in plaintiff's custody, valued at $500. The defence was, that on the 17th of March, 1866, the defendants commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the New-York Silk Manufacturing Company for the sum of $736 08, and that on the 7th of April afterwards they obtained an attachment in that Court against the said Company, and issued the same to the Sheriff. Afterwards judgment was obtained, an execution thereon issued, and a levy made on the property in question. The plaintiff in the action claimed to have a lien on the goods, by virtue of a transfer made to him by Wm. R. Ellis, treasurer of the Company, as security for rent. When the plaintiff rested his case, Mr. Conable, for defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint.

The Court held that Ellis had no power or right to transfer the property, and that if he did do so, the same was void. Judgment of non-suit granted.

For plaintiff, George W. Paine; for defendants, Messrs. Merchant, Conable & Elliott.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, NOV. 14—CASES ARGUED AT THE LAST JUNE TERM.

By Barnard, Clerke and Sutherland, J. J.

Ackroyd, &c., *vs.* Ackroyd; appeal dismissed with costs; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J. Sayre *vs.* Fraser; appeal dismissed with costs; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J. Oatley *vs.* Sevin; order appealed from reversed and order of arrest vacated with costs; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J. Sebley *vs.* Nichols; taxation affirmed; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J. J. Cartwright et al. *vs.* Greene, &c.; plaintiff entitled to judgment, with costs, when the amendment is made as agreed by the stipulation; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J. Post *vs.* Post; order of Special Term reversed; opinion by CLERKE and SUTHERLAND; BARNARD, J., dissenting. Waterbury et al. *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; order reversed with costs; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J.; CLERKE, J., dissenting. The People *vs.* Marring; judgment of the Court below affirmed; opinion by CLERKE, J., and BARNARD, J. Manhattan Gas-light Company *vs.* The Commissioner of Taxes; order affirmed with costs; opinion by BARNARD, J. Nash *vs.* Wetmore et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by BARNARD, J. Middleton *vs.* Birdseye; orders affirmed; BARNARD, J., dissenting. The People *vs.* The Board of Education; order affirmed with costs; opinion by CLERKE, J. Allen *vs.* Borum; defendant entitled to judgment on the verdict with costs; opinion by CLERKE, J. Brush *vs.* Lee; order affirmed with costs; opinion by CLERKE, J.; SUTHERLAND, J., dissenting. Stillwell *vs.* Meigs; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, J. J. In the matter of Thomas M. North, an attorney; order affirmed with costs; opinion by CLERKE, J.; BARNARD, J., dissenting.

By Barnard, Davis and Sutherland, J. J.

Tyler *vs.* Gould; plaintiff is entitled to judgment with costs; opinion by Sutherland, J. McKay *vs.* Mudgett et al.; judgment reversed and new trial order.d, as to defendant McMories, and affirmed as to defendant Mudgett.

By Mullen, Clerke and Sutherland, J. J.

Bright *vs.* Judson; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event of the action; opinions by MULLEN and CLERKE, J. J. Curran *vs.* The Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company; judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event of the action; opinion by MULLEN, J., CLERKE, J., dissenting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 14.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of Dorothy Ackland, a lunatic; order granted. Amanda L. Worrall *vs.* Norris Worrall; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Lydia Prendergast, executrix, &c., *vs.* John Garry et al.; report confirmed and judgment ordered. John Russell *vs.* Samuel C. Gallaher, &c.; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event of the action; order to be settled on notice. B. C. Thayer *vs.* Albert Clark et al.; motion denied without costs. Henrietta Bolles *vs.* John H. Bolles et al.; report confirmed and order granted for the payment of money. James Crowley *vs.* Jane D. Crowley; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of the children given to the plaintiff. The People ex. rel. Arthur Ahmarty *vs.* the Hudson River RR. Co., motion granted. Libertus Van Bokkelen *vs.* Wm. R. Van Bokkelen, et. al., motion granted. Ellen C. Young *vs.* Hugh Young; report confirmed and judgment of separation granted from bed and board. John Russell *vs.* Samuel C. Gallaher, &c., motion granted with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action. The Same *vs.* the Same; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 14.

By Justice Potter.

Babcock *vs.* Neilson: judgment for plaintiff absolute. Dwight *vs.* The Northern Indiana Railroad Company; exceptions to report of Referee disallowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 14.

By Judge Robertson.

John C. Walkenshaw, &c., *vs.* John C. Purzel; motion to continue injunction denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to renew, &c.

By Justice Monell.

William Fettrich *vs.* Richard Totten; motion for payment of money deposited with County Clerk denied. Thos. D. Taylor *vs.* John F. H. King et al.; motion to strike out part of answer granted, with $10 costs. Leopold Peck et al. *vs.* Julius Neghbauer et al.; default opened within two days of $10 costs, and cause set down for first Wednesday in December, in default of said payment, motion denied, with $10 costs. Laura Keene *vs.* John S. Clarke; motion granted. Stephen D. Dillaye *vs.* Wm. Loeschigk et al.; motion granted. Frederika Bender *vs.* Albert Comstock; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

In the matter of Austin Baldwin, for non-attendance as a juror in April, 1866. An affidavit of juror being over 60 years of age, &c., the fine of $100 for four days' non-attendance is hereby remitted and revoked.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 14, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	114	50	N. Y. Central	112⅞
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110	100	do	112¾
16,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅛	100	do ...s10	112¾
12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	109⅛	200	do ...s60	111½
			200	do	112⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40..R.	100¾	100	do	112⅝
1,500	U.S.5s,10-40s,C..	100⅜	200	do	113
8,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.	107⅛	1400	Erie Railroad	81
			30	do	80⅞
1,000	do. 2d S.Small	105	300	Erie R. Pr	85
1,000	do	105⅞	20	Nor. & Wor	115
29,000	do 3d Ser.	105¾	47	N. Y. & N. H. R.	117
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N	71½	55	do	117¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s....x-c	71½	300	H. & St. Jo	54
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	93½	1200	Reading R	114¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	62	400	do	114⅞
2,000	N. Car. 6s, N	61¾	500	do ...b10	114⅜
5,000	N. Car. 6s	80	200	Mich. Cen. R	112¾
5,000	do	79½	40	do	113
1,000	Conn. State 6s	100	25	do	113¼
10,000	O. & M. C	32¼	100	M. S. & N. I	85⅞
10,000	do	32⅛	2300	do	86
20,000	do	32⅛	500	do	86⅛
40,000	do	32½	200	do ...s30	86
1,000	Erie 4th M	94¼	100	do ...b30	86¼
3,000	Chic. & M. 1st M.	89½	200	Ill. Central R	122¾
1,000	do	89½	25	do	122
1,000	To.&W.1st M.Ex	92½	1200	Clev. & Pitts	88
5,000	Gt.W.R. 2d M	72	100	do	88⅞
10,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d	98	100	Chi. & N. W	50
9,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs	102	300	do	51¼
4,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st	72	300	do	51
1,000	N. J. Cen.1st	103	100	do	52
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d	100¼	100	do	51¾
5	Cen. N. Bank	112½	500	do ...s60	49¾
45	Continental Bank	103	200	do	51¾
113	Bank of Commerce	119⅛	1500	Chi. & N. W. P	75
50	Fourth N. Bk	110	500	do ...b30	75⅞
10	Adams Ex. Co	76¼	400	do	75
100	do ...s30	76	400	Cleve. & Tol	116¼
100	Canton Co	52	200	do	116⅛
100	Cumb. Coal. P	67	600	do	116¼
100	Wilks. Coal	70¼	300	do	116
1000	West. U. Tel	50¼	700	Chic. & R I	107¾
100	do ...b30	50¾	1800	do	107¾
86	do	50¼	100	do	107⅜
200	do ...s60	50¾	300	do ...b15	107¼
100	do	50⅞	100	Tol., W. & W	49
200	Amer. Coal	67	400	do	48¾
20	Quick. Min	51	2000	P., Ft. W. & C	107⅞
500	do	52	50	do	107
100	do	52¼	1000	do ...s30	107
400	Mar. Min. Pr	29⅛	100	do	107⅛
100	do ...b30	29⅛	200	Mil. & St. P	59
200	At. Mail S. Co	112½	500	Mil. & St. P. Pr	71½
300	Pac. M. S. Co	243	100	do	71¾
200	do ...s30	243	200	do	71½
100	Ind. & Cin	85			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110⅜	70	Erie R. Pr	85
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	109⅞	1200	Reading R	113⅞
			200	do	114
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	107⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I	84¼
			100	do	84⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer	32	800	do	84
20,000	do	31⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R	122
10,000	do	31⅛	600	Cleve. & Pitts	87
50,000	do	31⅛	500	do	87¼
50	Amer. Ex. Bk	114⅛	100	Chic. & N. W	50¾
100	Canton Co	52⅛	200	do ...s30	50
100	West. U. Tel	50⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. P	74¼
20	do	50	400	do	74
200	Pac. Mail S. Co	243	200	do	74¾
200	N. Y. Cen	114⅛	100	Tol., W. & W	48
14	do	110	400	Chic. & R. I	106
100	Erie R	79⅞	200	P. F. W. & C	106¼
500	do	79⅞	200	do	106⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	71⅛	100	Chic. & Alt	108
300	do	71	100	Mil. & St. P	58

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100⅜	400	Erie R.	78¾
75,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅞	100	do	78⅞
			700	do	79
10,000	do ...3d Ser	105⅞	100	do ...s60	78
30,000	Tenn. St.6s, '90	93	100	Erie R. Pr	84
100,000	Ohio & M. C	32	2000	Reading R.	114
5,000	West. U. Tel	50⅞	5000	do ...s60	113
200	do	50¼	400	do ...s10	114
100	do	50⅜	200	Mil. & St. P.	59
200	Quicksilver	52	300	M. S. & N. I	84¾
400	Mar. Min Co	13⅜	600	do	85
100	Cum. Coal. P	66	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	88
100	At. M. S. Co	110	400	do	88¼
200	Amer. Coal	67	100	Mich. Cen	113¼
25	Adams Ex. Co	76	500	Chic. & N. W	51½
205	do	75⅛	100	do	51⅜
50	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	243	700	do	51¼
100	do ...s30	243	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr	75
5	do	250	700	Cleve. & Tol	115¼
400	N. Y. Cen	111⅜	500	Chic. & R. I.	107
100	do ...s30	111⅜	600	P., F. W. & C	107⅛
100	do	111⅛	1500	do	107⅛
200	do	112	100	do ...s10	107⅛
100	do ...2d call	112⅛	600	do	107¼
100	Alt. & T. H	45			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer	33⅜	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	89
100	Cum. Coal	66⅜	600	do ...s3	88⅞
100	do	66⅛	200	do ...b10	89
100	Mar. Min. Co	13⅜	500	do ...c	88⅞
100	Mariposa Pref	29⅛	600	do ...b3	89
100	Atlantic S.S.Co	114	200	Ch., R. I. & P	107⅛
100	do	113⅛	300	do	107⅞
100	do	113⅜	800	Cleve. & Tol ...x-d	116
400	N. Y. Cen	113	200	do ...s10	115⅞
100	do	112⅞	400	do ...c	115⅞
100	do	112⅛	100	do ...s3	116
200	do ...b3	113	200	Chic. & N. W	52⅛
100	do ...s3	112⅞	400	do	52⅞
400	Erie Railroad	80⅞	800	do	53
1200	do	81	400	do ...c	53
600	do	81⅛	600	do	53⅛
200	do ...c	81⅛	400	do ...b10	53¾
300	do ...b3	81⅛	400	do ...b3	53⅛
100	do ...b10	81⅝	500	do ...s3	53⅛
100	do ...s3	81⅛	1200	do	53¼
2300	Reading R	114⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. P	76⅛
200	do ...c	114⅜	400	do ...b3	76½
400	do ...s10	114⅛	300	do ...s3	76¼
400	do ...s3	114⅜	300	do ...b3	76½
500	do ...s3	114⅛	500	do	76⅜
300	Tol., W. & W	48¼	500	do ...s10	76½
1200	Mich. S. & N. I	86⅜	400	P.,F.W.&C ...x-d	108¼
400	do ...c	86⅛	400	do ...c	108⅛
800	do	86⅛	200	do	108⅜
300	do ...s3	86⅛	100	Boston W. P	32
100	do ...b10	86⅛	100	Hud. R. R. ...x-d	124¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Rutland Mar	27⅛	100	Hudson R ...x-d	124
200	Cum. Coal	66	100	do ...s30	123⅛
200	do ...c	66	200	do	123⅜
200	do ...b5	66⅛	400	M. So. & N. I ...s3	83⅞
100	do ...s3	66	300	do	83⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co	52	300	do	83⅞
100	do ...s10	51⅜	300	do	83⅞
100	Mar. Pref	29⅛	500	do	84
100	do ...s3	29⅛	200	do	84⅛
200	West. U. Tel	50⅛	300	do ...s3	84⅛
100	do	50	500	Clev. & Pitts R	87
300	N. Y. Cen	110¾	100	do	87⅛
400	do	110⅞	400	do ...b3	87⅜
300	do ...b10	110⅞	200	do ...c	87⅜
100	do ...s3	110¾	1400	Clev. & Tol ...x-d	115
100	do ...s3	110¾	400	Chi. R. I. & P	106
100	do	110⅛	300	do ...c	106
200	Erie R ...b3	79⅜	100	do	106⅛
1200	do	79	100	do ...c	106⅛
500	do	78⅜	100	do	106⅜
400	do	78⅜	300	do	106⅛
300	do ...c	78⅜	100	Chi. & N. W	51
200	do	78⅜	200	do	51
800	do	78⅜	100	do	51⅜
400	do	78⅜	100	do	51⅛
200	do ...b3	78⅜	300	do	51⅜
300	do	78⅜	200	do	51⅜
600	do	78⅜	200	do ...s3	51⅛
500	do	78⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. P	74⅝
600	Reading R.	113¾	200	do	74⅞
200	do ...b3	113⅝	1800	do	75
400	do	113⅜	500	do ...s3	75
800	do	113⅜	300	do ...c	75⅛
400	do ...s3	113⅜	100	P., F. W. & C. ...x-d	107⅛
100	Central Coal Co.	56			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Bos. Water P	32¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. ...x-d	115⅛
100	do	32⅛	200	do	115¼
100	do	32¼	300	do ...s30	115
200	Cum. Coal	66⅛	300	do ...b3	115¼
100	do	66⅛	400	do	115
100	Quick. Min. Co	52	300	Chi. R. I. & P	106⅞
200	Mar. Min. Pref ...b3	29⅛	100	do ...b10	107
200	West. U. Tel ...b3	50⅛	100	do	107
200	N. Y. Cen	112	100	do ...b5	107⅛
100	do	111⅜	300	do	107⅛
100	do ...b3	111⅞	100	do	107⅛
4300	Erie Railroad ...b3	79⅛	800	Chic. & N. W ...b3	52⅛
1400	do	79⅛	200	do ...b3	52⅜
400	do	79⅜	100	do	52⅜
400	do ...s3	79⅛	600	do	52⅜
900	do ...s3	79⅜	100	do ...b3	52⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	49	300	Chic. & N. W. P	75⅜
400	Mich. S. & N. I	85¾	100	do ...b10	75⅛
500	do	85⅜	100	do	75⅜
600	do	86	300	do ...s3	75⅛
200	do ...s3	86⅛	300	do	75⅛
400	do ...b3	85⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d ...b3	107⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R	123	500	do	107⅛
100	do	123¼	300	do	107⅛
800	Clev. & Pitts	88⅛	300	do	107
200	do	88⅛	400	Reading R	114⅛
400	do	88	500	do	114⅜
200	do ...b10	88⅛	600	do	114⅜
400	do ...s3	88	200	do ...b10	114⅜

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The price of Gold is ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. weaker than on Tuesday, and the speculation in the Gold Room rather tame. The cash Gold for prompt delivery is fairly easy, though borrowed in many instances free of interest. The Customs demand this week is about equal to the Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury Office, say $350,000 ₩ day. After the steamer sailed at noon, there was not much business done in Exchange. The 60-day rate on London is dull at 109 ₩ cent. The accounts by the *Persia* represent that the short crop of Wheat in France is making a considerable demand for Gold on the Bank in Paris for the importation of supplies from the North of Europe. The English crop is also below the average, and there is a strong demand for Indian Corn at Liverpool at advancing figures, and a stiff market for Wheat and Flour. The Cotton market is quoted steadier by the steamer than it has since been quoted by the Atlantic Cable. The enhanced American estimates of the new crop begin to tell on the trade at Manchester and Liverpool. The market for Money in London was cheap and the supply easy at 4 ₩ cent. a year and a fraction under. The strength of the Bank continued to increase.

The market for Money here, to-day, is unusually quiet, notwithstanding the heavy downward fluctuations on the Stock Exchange. The leading Brokers are readily supplied at 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum at call, with exceptions at 6 ₩ cent. The increased *short* interest in the Railways enables the strong houses of the Street to lend out their Stocks to their neighbors in place of borrowing Money on them at Bank.

The Stock Exchange is bearish on all the Railway speculation to a degree not witnessed before for a month or six weeks past. At the same time the Public Funds of the United States are steady, both on the Exchange and in Wall-street, and there is also a good request for the cheap Border State Bonds and the Railway 7 ₩ cent. Mortgages. The Share list was indiscriminately raided throughout the day, the best 10 ₩ cent. Dividend Stocks, like Rock Island and Fort Wayne being pressed with the same eagerness as Erie and Northwest Common. The extreme differences of the day in the sales of Erie are full 3 ₩ cent.; on Northwest, 3½; Rock Island, 1½; Fort Wayne, 1½@2; Michigan Southern, 2½@3; New-York Central, 1½, and Northwest Preferred, 2 ₩ cent. There was very great excitement in the market, especially among the outsiders of the Long Room and on Broad-street, and the interest in the ups and downs—mostly downs—was the more intense because the violent revolution in the market since Monday could not be traced to or accounted for by any change in the easy supply of Money to the Brokers. It was, nevertheless, the prevailing fashion of the Exchange and the Street to go *short* on last night's reduced figures, and *shorter* after these had been further borne down 1@2@3 ₩ cent., until, at the close of the Second Board, it would not have been an exaggeration to estimate that the *Bear* interest in the market had been nearly or quite doubled in forty-eight hours, if not, indeed, in the last twenty-four.

The Miscellaneous Stocks fared but little better than the Railways. Heavy sales of the Ohio and Mississippi Certificates were made at 32¾@31½@32 ₩ cent. Western Telegraph was pressed as low as 50½ ₩ cent.; Adams Express, 75 ₩ cent.; Atlantic Mail, 110 ₩ cent. The exceptions were Pacific Mail, which continues in demand at 243 ₩ cent., cash and seller's option, and Cumberland Coal, which, singular to say, is held up to 66 ₩ cent., after the recent advance from 48@50 to 69@70 ₩ cent.

After the late Boards of the Exchange broke up, the temper of the market partially improved. Indeed, at the Second Boards, the cheap offerings of Reading, Fort Wayne, Rock Island and Toledo were freely taken up, and Erie, Northwest, Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern were ⅛@¾ ₩ cent. better than at 1 o'clock, when the raid was at its worst.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railway speculation continued very feverish, but there seemed to be a pause in the eagerness of sellers to further depress the market.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100⅜	Northwest	50⅞	51⅛
U. S. 5-20s	110⅛	110	N. West Pref	76	75
U. S. 7.30s	107⅛	107⅛	Rock Island	107⅛	107
N. Y. Central	112	111	Fort Wayne	107⅞	107
Erie	80⅞	79	Cumb'land Coal	66¼	66
Hudson	124	123⅜	Quicksilver	52	51⅞
Reading	114⅛	113⅜	W. U. Telegraph	50⅜	50⅛
Mich. Southern	86⅛	85⅜	Mariposa Pref	29½	29
Illinois Central	123½	123	Ohio Certificates	33¼	32¼
Pittsburgh	89⅜	88	American Gold	144⅝	144⅝
Tennessee 6s	71½	71½	Bills on London	109	109

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Tradesmen's	141	People's	125
Dry Dock	170	Nassau	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Shoe and Leather	115
Ocean	104	Continental	103
American Exchange	114¼	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
Pacific	160	Central National	113
Bank of N. America	111	Fourth National	109½
Irving	108	Ninth National	120
Metropolitan	128½		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94½	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	101	N. J. Central 1st M	108
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	98⅛	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	104¼
Erie 7s .4th mort.. 1880.	94	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	98
Buff. N.Y & E.1st M.'77.	97	Pitts.,Ft.W&Ch. 3d M..	86
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Harlem 3d mort.. '68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	93
Mich. Cn.8 ₩ c., '69-'72	108½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	76
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82	110	Chi. & Al. 1st M	101
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	96	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	105	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	92
Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv	84½	Chi.& Gt. East'n 1st M.	71
Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	72	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	102
Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M	70		

There is an improved confidence in the Coal Trade. The Delaware and Hudson Company have delivered 1,190,644 tons of their own Coal at Tide-water to the 10th inst., against 633,107 tons last season. The Pennsylvania Coal Company are also gaining on their receipts, though greatly delayed in the Spring for Railway transportation. The Railway Company will show about 600,000 tons gain on last season to the close of their fiscal year on the 30th inst.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,157,217 40: of which $290,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $619,000; Payments, $2,050,095 12; Balance, $96,255,348 54.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

☞ TO THE OWNERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES: The plans for reorganizing the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company and closing the Trust, being amendatory of the Trust Agreement, require to be voted upon by three-fourths in interest ($17,422,383 29) of the holders of both preferred and common certificates. Over a majority in interest ($13,530,000) has already been voted upon in favor, and but an inconsiderable minority ($191,000) opposed.

Persons in whose names certificates have been issued, and are so recorded on the books of the Trustees or their representatives, are the only qualified voters.

To promote an early recording of the full *three-fourths* vote, required for a quorum, holders or owners of certificates are earnestly requested, in person or by proxy, to register their votes. The special meeting called for Nov. 1 being continued in session at this office daily from 12 M. to 4 P. M. for such purpose.

Holders of untransferred certificates [illegible] *proxies from the persons named in their respective certificates.*

No personal or pecuniary liability is involved except hereafter voluntarily assumed.

Blank proxies will be furnished at this office.

EDWARD [illegible]ARNED, Chairman of Special Meeting.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last has been 15,299 bbls. Flour, 1,520 bags Corn, 111,931 bushels Wheat, 78,126 bushels Corn, 22,578 bushels Rye, 91,011 bushels Barley, 64,073 bushels Oats, 1,576 bbls. Pork, 391 pkgs. Cut Meats, 456 pkgs. Lard, 289 pkgs. Beef, 2,134 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 205 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been less sought after, at rather heavy prices, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quite heavy, holders having been eager to realize, while the demand has been limited. Middlings, 34c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ₩ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,270 bales, against receipts of 2,802 bales. Mr. Wm. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Australasian*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since 1st of September last:

	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports in the U. S., bales	210,000	365,000
Export to Great Britain	70,000	153,500
Export to France	10,000	9,806
Export to other foreign ports	5,000	2,700
Total exports	85,000	166,000
Stock on hand	311,000	377,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports, bales	49,000	65,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000	24,500
Exports to France	—	2,800
Exports to other foreign ports	1,000	700
Total exports for the week	16,000	28,000

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,848
Receipts last week	14,231
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	33,225
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	138,190
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	492,099
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Nov. 1	8,170
Exports since Sept. 1,	47,674
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	329,345
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	110,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	228,555
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	305,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 22½c.; Pepperell E, 24c., do. R, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 33c.; Blackstone, 28c.; Red Bank, 22c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.; Amoskeag, 17c.; Lowell, 45½.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' IXL, in fair demand. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 20, Enameled, French Enameled, and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmiths' Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 per cent. Ticks—Hamilton, 37½c.; do. D, 32½c.; Blackstone, 25c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c.; Haymaker, 28c. Denims—York, 45c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 27½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, opening at a shade firmer prices, but closing heavily at previous quotations. Sales since our last, 9,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 40@$11 35; fair to choice do. do., at $11 40@$12 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 25@ $12 30 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$10 50
Extra State	10 40	@12 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 25	@12 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 45	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 50	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@18 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at former rates. Sales since our last, 300 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$14 50 for poor to good, and $14 60@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including superfine at $6 70@$8 20 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 85@$6 for Western, $6 05@$6 15 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steadily, with a moderate inquiry. Under highly favorable advices from the West, especially from Milwaukee, it subsequently advanced 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel, with a lively speculative inquiry, chiefly for Spring. The receipts were more liberal and afforded a better assortment to select from. Millers were buying with more freedom, mainly of Spring. Winter was comparatively neglected and without marked change in value, though holders were asking higher prices. The available stock of sound Spring Wheat here is moderate for the season, and holders are by no means eager to realize, unless at full rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 109,000 bushels, including common White Western at $3 18; Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 51, the latter rate for very choice No. 2; rejected Spring at $2 18@$2 25, and amber State at $3 15@$3 20 ₩ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly at an advance of 2c. ₩ bushel on the latest figures of yesterday, but was subsequently offered freely, and it declined 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel from the opening rates, closing irregularly. Sales since our last, 146,000 bushels, at $1 28½@$1 29 for inferior; $1 29@$1 32, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 29@$1 30, in store and afloat. Rye has been in demand and steady. Sales 18,000 bushels at $1 28@$1 31 for old Western, $1 41@$1 42 for Canadian, and $1 45 for State, ₩ bushel. Barley has been in active request at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 128,000 bushels, partly for export, at $1 28@$1 35 for Canada West, free, and $1 09@$1 11 for do., in bond; $1 12@$1 20 for two-rowed State; $1 25@$1 30 for four-rowed State, and $1 for common Western, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand at former rates. We quote Chicago at 67c.@70c.; Milwaukee 68c.@71c., the latter an extreme rate; State at 70c.@73c. ₩ bushel. Sales 72,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 45@$1 50 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₩ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 60c.@77½c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@63c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 75c.@78c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $7 25@$7 75; Resin at $5 00@$11 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3 00; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 22c.@23c. for Crude; 38c.@38c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 53c.@55c. for do. free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less actively sought after to-day, opening at decidedly lower prices, but closing with more firmness. The main inquiry for Mess to-day was from the short speculative interest, to cover maturing contracts. Other kinds have been quite dull. Sales since our last, 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $24 37@$25, cash and regular way, for new Mess, closing at $24 87@$25 cash, and $21@$22 50 for ordinary inspected to choice extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. forward delivery, including all November, sellers' option, at $25, and January, seller, at $25 25, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more liberal supply and very limited demand at 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@15c. for Hams; sales 145 packages. Bacon continues very quiet at 13c.@13½c. for Cumberland Cut; 13½c.@14c. for short rib, and 13½c.@14c. for short clear, City and Western. Sales, 180 boxes. Lard continues steady, but not active. Sales since our last, 564 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@14c., and small lots at 14¼c.@14½c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $18 25@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 375 bbls. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet and heavy at $35@$40 ₩ bbl. Sales 180 bbls. Dressed Hogs are in more demand, at from 9½c.@10½c. for heavy to light, ₩ ℔. Butter continues in slack demand at 35c.@42c. for State, and 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@37c. for Western, ₩ ℔. Cheese continues quiet at 7c.@17½c. ₩ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ ℔	.40	@41
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ ℔	.40	@44
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ ℔	.39	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ ℔	.37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ ℔	.41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ ℔	.37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₩ ℔	.41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₩ ℔	.35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₩ ℔	.38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₩ ℔	.35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ ℔	.35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₩ ℔	.31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₩ ℔	.40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ ℔	.37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₩ ℔	.28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₩ ℔	.25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₩ ℔	.25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₩ ℔	.22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	.17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ ℔	.17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ ℔	.16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ ℔	.16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ ℔	.16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ ℔	.15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ ℔	.14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ ℔	.7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ₩ ℔	.10	@15

SUGARS—Have been inactive and depressed. Sales since our last 450 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10c.@12½c. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand, at 14c.@16c. ₩ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 36,000 lbs. at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 47,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots at unchanged prices—41c.@43c. in bond ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, with 514 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ₩ ℔.; 31,000 bushels Barley at 3½d. by sailing vessel and 5d. by steamer, ₩ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS. Characters by the Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY and ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, ROSINA MEADOWS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, French Opera—Herold's chef d'œuvre, THE BRIDE OF MARBLE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori in her great role of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
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THIS DAY, Great Picture painted by Balling, THE HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.

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THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

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THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to Nov. 13, and by steamship at this port to Nov. 4. The rumor that an alliance has been formed between Russia and Prussia is reiterated, with the additional report that the United States are a party to the negotiations, and are to receive a station in the Mediterranean. The statement brought by steamship that Russia is about making a new levy of soldiers is contradicted by Ocean Telegraph. The Chinese pirates are to be kept down by a strong force of gunboats. The Jamaica Committee have unanimously resolved to indict Ex-Gov. EYRE for murder. A general amnesty has been granted to the Candian insurgents.

GENERAL NEWS.

A General Court-martial has been convened at Raleigh, N. C., by order of Gen. SICKLES, for the trial of Maj. ALEXANDER GOSLIN, Assistant Quartermaster, of Buffalo, N. Y., and other prisoners. The Court is composed as follows: Gen. N. GOFF, of Rhode Island; Col. A. G. BRADY, of Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. M. K. HOGAN, Surgeon, of New-York; Brevet Maj. E. CRAWFORD, of Pennsylvania; Capt. A. W. SHAFFER, of New-York, and Brig.-Gen. R. AVERY, of New-York, Judge-Advocate. The Court will first proceed with the trial of Capt. C. BROWN, Thirty-seventh United States colored troops, of Boston, Acting Commissary, under charges alleging various fraudulent sales of Government property.

The steamer *Henry Von Pheel*, with 3,800 bales of cotton, was burned on the morning of the 12th, near Donaldsonville, 75 miles above New-Orleans. The fire communicated to the cotton from the pipe of a deck-hand, and was soon under full headway. The boat was immediately run ashore. There were 101 passengers on board, including a number of ladies, nearly all of whom escaped to the shore with the loss of all their baggage and clothes, and many of them having only their night-clothes. One passenger was burned and several drowned. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

The Police difficulty at Baltimore is rapidly coming to a solution. Nearly the entirely force reported for duty to the new Commissioners yesterday morning. A few have resigned, whose places are being filled by new appointments. It is now believed that the books, property, &c., in the possession of the old Board will be turned over to the new Commissioners as soon as they can adjust and close up the business of the Department.

The United States supply steamer *Newbern*, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday from Pensacola, and proceeded to the Norfolk Navy-yard for the purpose of reporting to Rear-Admiral PALMER on the gunboat *Rhode Island*. The gunboats *Paul Jones*, *Yucca* and *Tahoma*, and the flagship *Estrella*, belonging to the Gulf Squadron, were at Pensacola when the *Newbern* sailed, and the gunboat *Chocura* at Key West.

Judge R. B. CURTIS, of Boston, has been selected as umpire of the commission, consisting of Messrs. ROSE, of Montreal, and JOHNSON, of Albany, N. Y., to arrange indemnities arising under the settlement of the northwestern boundary between the American possessions of Great Britain and the United States. The interests of the Hudson's Bay Company are involved in this commission.

The woolen business, which for the last year has been very poor, is now, says the Springfield *Republican*, worse than ever. Most of the mills are running at a loss. A Berkshire manufacturer is forced to sell an excellent article of broadcloth for $2 50 a yard, for which he formerly got $4, and the raw wool for which costs him all he gets for the cloth.

The flour-mill at Chadd's Ford, Delaware County, Penn., belonging to Mr. CALEB BRINTON, fell on Friday, burying beneath the ruins several men, two of whom, named YEASLEY COOPER and JAMES DAILEY, were killed, and LEWIS KIPE was seriously injured. There were some 7,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat stored in the mill at the time of the accident.

Rev. Dr. JENKS, a well-known clergyman, died in Boston on Tuesday, aged 88. Dr. JENKS graduated at Harvard in 1797, and of his graduating class Hon. HORACE BINNEY, of Philadelphia, is the only survivor.

The Memphis Cotton Mills destroyed by fire on Tuesday were owned by JESSE PAGE and GEORGE CHEEK, and were valued at $250,000; on which there were insurances amounting to $90,000, principally in the Hartford, Conn., offices. The fire was accidental. Two hundred hands were thrown out of employment by this disaster.

The breach in the Erie Canal is so far repaired that filling the level commenced yesterday. Boats will probably begin to move to-day. There is a fleet of about three hundred boats awaiting to go east, laden with produce. Fifty thousand barrels of apples are afloat, and a like quantity of potatoes, west of the breach.

The steamer *Mollie Dosier* was sunk in the Missouri River, at St. Rupert's, on Sunday. This is the third time the boat has sunk—first at St. Joseph, when she was raised; again below St. Joseph, and again raised; and now, the third time, in nine feet water.

By the late accident, near Erie, Penn., four persons were killed and forty-one injured. The report is confirmed that the catastrophe was caused by the most criminal carelessness of the trackmen in removing a rail when the passing of a train was possible.

Preparations are making at Baltimore for the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, which is to take place next Tuesday. Delegates from Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, Washington and other cities will be present.

Gen. VILLIE LAWRENCE, of Vergennes, Vt., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge PIERPOINT, on Friday last. Gen. LAWRENCE has served in many offices of responsibility and trust, and died at the advanced age of 77 years.

Large quantities of apples are still afloat upon the canals, and can hardly reach the Hudson before the last days of the month. On Sunday afternoon there were no less than 23,000 barrels of apples afloat at Middleport, Niagara County.

At Evansville, Ind., the preliminary examination of JOHN and CYRUS CARLISLE, charged with the abduction and murder of Lieut. HAMPTON, is concluded. The accused were committed to await trial, without bail.

The proceedings of the subscribers to the stock of the proposed new steamship line between Washington and New-York give promise of its early establishment.

Baxter's Exchange Bank, in Muncie, Ind., was broken open on Sunday night, and robbed of over $12,000 in greenbacks and $6,000 in United States bonds.

The Red River packet *Alex. Speer* sunk on her last trip in that river, at Proudhoun's Bend. The boat is a total loss, with a full cargo of cotton. The boat was valued at $18,000.

By the returns of commissioners and assessors of taxes, for various counties of the State of Virginia, it is estimated that the loss of negroes to the State since 1860 amounts to two-fifths of the entire number.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE is in such bad health that there is no probability of his taking his seat in the United States Senate any more.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church commences its session at Memphis, Tenn., to-day.

LOCAL NEWS.

On Tuesday afternoon, as Mrs. CATHARINE AMEND was about getting out of a Bowery and Houston-street stage, at the intersection of Grand-street and the Bowery, a daring thief named GEORGE WILLIAMS thrust his hand into her pocket and stole therefrom a portmonnaie containing $50 in United States notes, with which he succeeded in escaping. Later in the day she entered one of the same line of stages on her return homeward, when she discovered the pickpocket coolly seated in one corner of the vehicle. Her cries for help soon brought an officer to the scene, and WILLIAMS was apprehended. Justice SHANDLEY committed him for trial without bail.

The Baptists of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity were largely represented last evening at a meeting held in the Sixteenth-street Church, near Eighth-avenue. The object of the gathering was to organize an Auxiliary Bible Union, which was accomplished—the organization to bear the title of the Metropolitan Bible Union. After the adoption of constitution and by-laws, and the election of officers, the audience listened to speeches by Rev. Dr. WESTCOTT, Rev. U. C. BREWER and J. HYATT SMITH, and was dismissed with the benediction.

Coroner NAUMANN held inquests, yesterday, over the bodies of FRANCIS BAUSA, of No. 235 East Houston-street, and WALTER WESTCOTT, of No. 438 Second-avenue, whose deaths were caused by stab wounds. In the case of BAUSA the Jury found a verdict holding GEORGE WEIGLER responsible for the crime, and he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. WESTCOTT was stabbed in a restaurant by some unknown man, who escaped, and the Police are now searching for the unknown persons indicted by the Coroner's Jury. BAUSA was a German, while WESTCOTT was a New-Yorker.

Three decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court. Two of them are for infidelity; the other for cruel treatment. They are entitled Amanda L. Worral *vs.* Norris Worral, James Crowley *vs.* Jane D. Crowley. In the latter case the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff. A separation from bed and board is granted to plaintiff in the suit of Ellen C. Young *vs.* Hugh Young.

At Police trials yesterday there was not the usual number of interesting cases. The most prominent case of the day was a charge of "insolence and contemptuous treatment," which Mr. BERGH, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, brought against four officers. The officers were instructed to give all aid to the agents of the Society when called upon, compatible with their duty.

IRA W. SMITH, alleged to have been implicated in the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company robbery in July last, was yesterday charged, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Mr. NATHANIEL W. POND, a Harbor Master of this City, with having passed upon him a forged note of hand for $70, purporting to have been drawn by WM. SMITH, uncle of the accused. The prisoner will probably be examed upon the charge this morning.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday and passed a vote of thanks to THURLOW WEED, Esq., and W. C. HAVEMEYER, Esq., arbitrators in the case lately at issue between the Board and that of Public Charities and Correction. A bonus of $1,000 each in acknowledgment of their services was voted to these gentlemen.

WM. T. ANDERSON, who shot his wife recently at No. 73 East Twenty-third street, for alleged infidelity to him, was yesterday formally examined before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and remanded to prison to await the result of his wife's injuries.

RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, Esq., delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association in Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, last evening. The subject was "An Overland Journey Around the World." There was a large and attentive audience.

The case of JERRY O'BRIEN, charged with the murder of KATE SMITH, occupied the Court of General Sessions all day yesterday. The prosecution rested, and the defence will proceed to-day.

Gen. CLINTON B. FISKE delivered a lecture in the South Ninth-street Presbyterian Church last evening, upon the education and religious wants of the South.

Gold was ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. cheaper yesterday than on Tuesday; sales at 144⅞@144¼ ℘ cent. Exchange on London 109 ℘ cent. Money worked easy. The Stock Exchange excited and bearish.

Business in Produce and Merchandise opened with rather more animation and firmness yesterday, but closed tamely, buyers having the advantage in most instances. Speculative purchases of Spring Wheat advanced the price 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel. Freights were quiet, with 514 vessels of all classes in port.

MORE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.—Another case of wholesale railroad slaughter was reported yesterday. The scene was a point on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad where a number of navvies, under their proper foreman, we presume, were doing repairs. The time selected for the tragedy was mid-afternoon of Tuesday. The victims were the passengers by the New-York Express train, a number of whom (how many does not yet appear) were killed and forty or fifty wounded. The workmen on the road knew the train to be due at the hour named. But it was apparently none of their business when it was due, although they had torn up the track, and thus made every arrangement for hoisting the locomotive and the cars over the adjacent embankment. No signals were put up to warn the ill-fated train, and onward it dashed to the fatal precipice. Nobody, we suppose, will be found to blame by the Coroner's Jury. The crime has already been charged to the navvies. But this is as unjust as it is absurd. If railroad managers order tracks to be torn up while trains are running every hour of the day do they send no engineer, and no track-builder to supervise the dangerous work and arrange the signals? And are not conductors advised where such work is in progress, so as to order the engine to move slowly and cautiously? The real criminals are the managers of the road—in this as in nearly every other similar case of slaughter.

Unqualified Suffrage in its Latest Development.

The remarkable admissions of several leading organs of the Democratic Party—such as the Boston *Post*, the Chicago *Times*, and other journals—on the subject of impartial suffrage to the freedmen, will call attention anew to the general subject of suffrage. The letter of Judge REAGAN is an indication of the light in which many judicious Southern men will look at this important question.

There is, no doubt, a considerable party of illogical and unreflecting Northern men who are ready to jump into universal suffrage at the South without in the least considering its consequences. They affect to be so indignant at the discriminations of color and race, that they are ready to fly to the opposite extreme of no discrimination at all.

They admit the evils which we experience in Northern cities from ignorant suffrage, but they reply, if the North have an ignorant white constituency, why should the South exclude a constituency on account of ignorance, as if one evil here were an apology for another there.

When we remember what a great proportion of the Southern field-hands must be; how thoroughly childish and ignorant; how inevitably, if voters, they must come under the control of demagogues, just as have the lowest Irish here; how poorly their representatives will finally reflect the average civilization of their constituents, as do the representatives of the Fourth and Sixth Wards in this City, and then recall into what disasters and blunders their great ignorant white constituency have already plunged the South, we may well hesitate as reasonable men, about creating another large uneducated constituency for any part of our country. A great multitude of ignorant black voters would either come under the mental and political control of their old masters, and thus enable the South to present a compact front against us, or they would be the tools of Northern agitators, and would keep Southern society in a continual ferment and state of insecurity. The foundation for a Republic like ours, whether North or South, must be intelligence.

Who can doubt that the greatest evils we experience in the Northern cities—our corruption and public debasement, and the election to offices of trust of men of notoriously evil characters and bad morals—come from an ignorant constituency, played upon by acute and unprincipled demagogues? Universal ignorant suffrage has fairly broken down in New-York City. We openly admit it. Every one knows that the only portions of our municipal affairs wisely and honestly administered are just those in which general City suffrage has no control, but only a share; while every department managed directly by the people of the City, is infamous for its corruption and inefficiency. So conspicuous is the truth of this, that an open effort will be made this Winter in the Legislature to take the control of the City almost entirely from the hands of its ignorant masses. If something be not done to check the increasing power of the ignorant constituencies in New-York, it will be but few years before the populous Wards of this City, crowded with an ignorant multitude, will control the State offices, and to a certain extent, the whole legislation of our State. If this be the result here of ignorant white suffrage, what different results should we expect from the suffrage of a combined white and black ignorant population at the South?

Many intelligent Southern men dread this; and many Northern Conservatives share in the fear.

Why should we not have, as a basis of reconciliation, an *impartial intelligence-suffrage* for both North and South, the condition being, say, the ability to read (or to read and write) to the satisfaction of the judges, and all other tests of color and of race being excluded?

An amendment of this kind, if adopted by the North, and incorporated also in the State Constitutions, would tend at once to a great reform in our own cities; and, though it could not disfranchise the existing ignorant masses, it would check their continual accession by the addition of ignorant and degraded youth. Thousands of boys, for instance, growing up in New-York, who are the very Arabs of the street, utterly ignorant and depraved, and who will soon swell the Democratic majorities of our low Wards, and counterbalance the votes of honest and intelligent farmers throughout the State, would be excluded—till at least they had put themselves under the wholesome discipline of a little school training. It may be objected that we should still have an ignorant constituency, even with a test of reading and writing. This is true, we reply, but no basis of suffrage can be discovered which is perfect, and we accept this with its evils, rather than another with worse evils.

The general tendency of such a test would be toward that which we know to be at the foundation of our liberties—popular education—and in so far it would be a safeguard. It would exclude debasing and total ignorance, and a large portion of the truly "dangerous classes." Its gradual influence would be to make our representatives, especially those of the cities, of a higher grade. It would stimulate intelligence. We believe that in the approaching Convention in this State to revise the Constitution an article of this nature would be very acceptable, and might pass.

At the South such a test and such a privilege would stimulate the whole race of freedmen to elevate themselves. They would found schools, buy books, support teachers, and do everything to raise themselves to a political equality with the whites. Education would be the mark of the superior class. It would give one safeguard at least to the Southern peasantry against the influence of demagogues and agitators. There would soon be a very small ignorant black constituency.

Still more, this test would tend to improve that most dangerous element of the Southern community—the poor whites. We regard their ignorance as one great cause of the recent rebellion. It will, if not enlightened, be also the source of trouble in the future. This amendment would bear the torch of education amid this dark, ignorant mass. It would destroy too all caste-division, so far as political rights are concerned, between blacks and whites. The only caste controlling would be that of intelligent men. The South would become unified by it. The Federal Government would gain a new security, both in the votes of the freedmen, in the exclusion of the ignorant whites, and in the increase of intelligence. Impartial, intelligence-suffrage seems the true solution to our problems.

The Democratic Party.

The Chicago *Times*, which has been for years the most zealous and unscrupulous organ of the Democratic Party in the country, now urges that party to insist upon "impartial suffrage," which means negro suffrage, in the Southern States. Its reason for this measure is purely partisan:—the negro question, it says, must be got out of the way before the Democratic Party can hope to regain its lost ascendency; and the only mode of getting it out of the way is by granting suffrage to the negro. *Therefore* the *Times* declares itself in favor of this measure.

We have more than once alleged that the Democratic Party sacrificed all public interests and measures to its own success,—that it judged all policies and all principles by their bearing upon that specific end. It supported President JOHNSON, not that it cared a straw for him, but because it thought he might be made useful in restoring it to power. It professed to favor the Philadelphia Convention and platform,—not that it cared for either, but because they seemed to command public confidence, and thus promised to be of service in restoring the Democrats to office. So perfectly palpable were the motives of the party in this matter,—so openly indeed were these motives avowed by their words and in their actions, that the people utterly refused to place any confidence in the party, and overwhelmed it and its candidates with defeat.

Now that the game of the Democrats has failed, the mask is thrown aside. President JOHNSON, having failed to help them to power, is unhesitatingly repudiated, and all pretence of supporting him is discarded. The Chicago *Times*, the leading organ of the Democracy in the West, and the most zealous champion of the President's policy, now demands that the Democrats shall "*cut loose* from the Administration of ANDREW JOHNSON, and leave that *hybrid concern* to float on the sea of public contempt." This is not the language which Democrats have lately been in the habit of using toward the President. The *Times* still concedes that his policy is right, and claims that in supporting it "because of its righteousness," the Democracy has exhibited "a patriotism whose purity was never excelled;" but now that it has failed to give them power, it holds that they should support it no longer. They must hunt up another policy—one that *will* give them votes and victory; and it hits upon "impartial suffrage" as just the thing for the occasion.

We do not dream that the Democratic Party will act upon any such advice. We leave the *World* to express the party horror at this betrayal of its principles, and this shameless espousal of the leading heresy of its enemies. The *World* has been thrown into distressing spasms of shocked and indignant virtue already, by the suggestion that the South would do well to regain its *status* in the Union by so small a sacrifice as adopting the Constitutional Amendment;—what will be its agony on finding negro suffrage recommended to the South, by a leading Democratic organ, as a Democratic measure, imagination fails to conceive.

But the article of the Chicago *Times* is significant as betraying the absolute conviction of the Democratic Party of its own utter and final overthrow. It shows that it feels its defeat to have been complete and final. Its only chance of recovery is by taking the extremest ground of the extremest Radicals. Even this would not help it. The Democratic Party could never be brought to support negro suffrage with anything approaching unanimity, and the attempt would only still further disgust and revolt the great body of the people of all parties. It would result precisely as the attempt of the Democrats in this State did last year, when they adopted a Republican platform and nominated Republican candidates upon it, in the hope of carrying the State. It matters very little what the Democrats do; so long as they do it *as a party*, under their old party organization, with their old party leaders, and for the avowed purpose of regaining their lost ascendency, they will never gain the public confidence essential to success.

A PLEA THAT WON'T HOLD.—The *Tribune*, in reply to our comments, thus seeks to justify its opposition to Mr. STEWART in the Sixth Congressional District, upon the false allegation that he was a "Copperhead," because supported by Democratic votes:

"When this Mr. STEWART was first nominated by a Democratic Convention, its members were assured that he repudiated the Excise, Registry and other acts of the last Legislature, for which he, in common with most Republicans, voted. Nothing was then said of his approval of the Constitutional Amendment. Now, we are told that he was 'never any thing else' than a Republican, though he has just been chosen to Congress mainly by Democratic votes. There is evidently 'cheating 'round the board,' but that is none of our business. Mr. STEWART's votes in the House will prove that some party is 'sold.'"

This plea won't hold water. Mr. STEWART was *first* nominated by a Convention of Republicans,—as a Union man, and on the strength of his uniform support of Republican and Union measures. Nobody who had the slightest shadow of warrant for so doing, ever "assured" any Convention or anybody else, that he repudiated any of the Republican measures for which he had voted in the Legislature, and we never saw or heard from any quarter, except in the columns of the *Tribune* itself, any intimation that effect. Something *was* said of his approval of the Constitutional Amendment, for we said ourselves more than once that he was in favor of that Amendment, and he himself repeatedly and uniformly declared to everybody that, as a member of the Legislature, he should vote to ratify it. And we repeat again, that he "never was anything else than a Republican"—and that this continues to be a historic fact, in spite of his having received the support of Democrats who preferred him to his Radical rival, Mr. SPENCER.

The *Tribune* was under no obligation to support Mr. STEWART. After its successful efforts to aid Mr. SPENCER in throwing out of the Republican Party, as recognized by the State Committee, all in the district who would not favor his nomination, the *Tribune* could do no less than advocate his election also. But it had no right to denounce Mr. STEWART as a "Copperhead," nor his Republican supporters as traitors to the party or the country. Or if it had, it is now itself committing precisely the same kind of treason in insisting that *Democrats only* shall be supported by Republicans for certain offices at the coming Charter Election.

Wrecking—Perils Along the Southern Coast.

An occurrence in connection with shipwreckers has recently been brought to our notice. It seems that the steamer *Sheridan*, in passing down the coast, was wrecked on Body Island, on the coast of North Carolina. She had on board a large and valuable cargo, which her officers and men at once set to work to get ashore. They were not without help, for as the vultures gather around a dead carcase, so the inhabitants of that desolate coast gathered from far and near, some hundred or two of them, black and white. The officers, and the agents of the underwriters of this City, who, having heard of the wreck, had come down to look after the wrecked property, soon found that though these people were willing enough to aid in getting the property ashore, they seemed to have extremely lax ideas of their duties toward it after it was on shore.

That there should have been a constant pilfering was not, perhaps, to be wondered at, for the thievish propensities for which savages are so often execrated are by no means confined to them. It is quite doubtful whether thieving prevails more extensively in barbarism or civilization. But the parties in charge soon found that it was not mere pilfering that they had to contend against. The men were almost all armed, and it was soon found not to be safe to be too energetic in preventing stealing. Matters went so far even that there were violent attacks and raids made by night upon the property which was being saved, and portions of it were carried off by violence, one of the guards being wounded in the affray. The underwriters estimate their loss by this wholesale plundering at the enormous sum of $200,000 from this one cargo. There was no protection there from the law, the lives of persons in charge were threatened in case they ever came again to interfere with the parties, and the whole transaction appears to have been an outrageous piece of land piracy. This is the worst, but by no means the only occurrence of the kind along the Southern coast.

Now it is plain that such a state of things cannot be long endured. The lives and property which our vessels bear along that dangerous coast are exposed to perils enough from wind and wave, from surf and sand. But if it comes to be understood that they escape the perils of the sea only to meet with greater perils on the inhospitable shore, both commerce and civilization have received a blow. It carries us back to the old times when a wrecked stranger was the common prey of the piratical dwellers by the sea. It shows a loosening of the hands of law and a giving of the reins to violence which is of the greatest danger. Such wrong-doing never remains stationary. It either must be put down or it will go on from bad to worse, and if it is let alone, it will not be long before the people will proceed from plundering vessels when wrecked, to hanging out false signals in order to wreck them, an atrocity which is the peculiar horror of all who navigate the ocean.

What should be done about it? It is clear that it is the interest and the duty of the State of North Carolina to take at once the most stringent measures, not only to prevent similar occurrences, but to punish those who have been engaged in them already. North Carolina cannot afford to have her name tarnished with such a stain. And those who have suffered should at once take measures to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities of that State.

EMINENTLY UNSATISFACTORY.—While people in general are protesting, as well as the cold in their heads will let them, against the utter failure of the promised meteoric shower, the astronomers are proclaiming that it was a success! The most striking of these attempts to carry the affair off jauntily comes, of course, from Washington,—where the *official* astronomer reports the precise number of stars that shot at 407. Perhaps they did—but official assurances upon any subject are at a discount just now. Nobody else, at all events, saw the display. Perhaps it was only intended for the astronomers,—not for the public at all; but in that case why did the astronomers make so many fine promises? They will doubtless publish very long and learned reports of the wonderful phenomenon, but after being so sadly disappointed few will read, and fewer still believe them.

WARLIKE INGENUITY.—One item of the last European news is that the inventor of the needle-gun has produced "several other" weapons of still more deadly character, a fact which must be very gratifying to the most enlightened mind. For if it be a good thing to be able to make a half-dozen widows and a score of orphans in a minute, how much better to make a score of the former and a gross of the latter. If the sole end of life be to kill people, the faster the killing is accomplished the better. But are not the ingenious artificers who thus work out the modern ideas of civilization rather behind the age? Are not their contrivances clumsy and inefficient after all? Where is the use in putting together machines for boring holes in people's bodies from a distance, and often failing to do more than make thousands of heroes miserable cripples, when much more effective means could be employed? If mutual slaughter be desirable, why should the processes be so much slower and uncertain than they might be? To destroy life being the object, why confine the means to bullets and cold steel? It would be no worse if the aid of the chemist were called into use, and the ranks of the foe stricken down by the irresistible power of drugs that slay.

But where, seriously, is it all to end? There are in Europe at this day a number of nations who are at deadly odds with each other, and whose enmity is one of the inexplicable things connected with humanity. They are ruled over by men whose interest it is to keep alive the animosities of constant war. The poor creatures who follow their lead think little of why they fight, and are no better off, those who survive, than when the fighting is over. Extermination is their only rest, and they are swept out of existence with as little compunction as the pawns upon a chess-board are sacrificed. And meanwhile science is hard at work in the endeavor to overpower by improved appliances the strength of each. As a general proposition, it may be assumed that this progress in scientific methods of murder will continue, and the prospect is somewhat hopeless. Whether the eyes of the world will be ever opened to its wickedness and folly remains for future ages to discover; but as things now are, it seems as if men were rapidly becoming wild beasts, whose strongest appetite is for blood, and that the greatest men are those who can destroy their fellow-creatures with the greatest effect, and the smallest remorse.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is stated in a circular issued with the sanction of the New-York American Missionary Association, that there are no less than 20,000 negroes in Charleston to-day, 4,000 of whom are of school age. To provide for the training of these and large numbers of the same class throughout the State of South Carolina, colored teachers are needed. With this view a scheme is set on foot to establish what we take to be a sort of Grammar School or Normal Institute for those freedmen who may be anxious to become teachers.

We do not know enough of the particular plan proposed to give it a specific endorsement, or to recommend others to do so. But it is significant that the proposal has the hearty approval of Gov. ORR, of the Ex-Secretary of the late Confederate Treasury, G. A. TRENHOLM, of Rev. Mr. PINCKNEY, rector of Grace Church, Charleston, and of other men of almost equal standing. Gov. ORR says he heartily approves of "*the scheme to educate thoroughly the colored children of Charleston.*" Mr. TRENHOLM says he has no hesitation in expressing his "cordial approval of the enterprise." Judge GEORGE T. BRYAN says he has been "a gratified witness" of the zealous efforts made to educate the poor colored people of Charleston. This testimony—apart from the merits of the special institute to which it refers, and of which we personally know nothing—ought to have some weight, as showing that the representative white men of the South are desirous of seeing the emancipated blacks elevated above the condition in which Slavery left them; and that they have at heart the advancement of the freedmen in those branches of knowledge which will tend to the improvement of their social position, and fit them for political enfranchisement.

In view of the experiments which are likely yet to be tried before the great task of National Restoration is completed, the educated people of the South—those especially who have still a material stake in the country—can do nothing more politic and wise for themselves than encourage education among the negro race by every means in their power. It does not yet appear what limit may be set to the conditions on which the readmission of the unrepresented States is to hang; but, in any event, it is wisdom, and wisdom of the highest kind, for the dominant race at the South to make fast friends of their poor dependents—for dependents they will continue to be. It would be an evil day for the whole country that should see a political party at the North sustaining itself by a negro Southern vote, as the old Secession leaders were so long sustained by a sectional vote here.

The industrial interests of the two races at the South are identical. The one cannot suffer without the other suffering also. They know each other thoroughly from long and close association. There is no natural antagonism between them. What is wanted in their new relationship is that it should become as soon as possible like the relation of master and servant in other parts of the country; the latter having, by means of education and the enjoyment of equal civil rights, something like the same chance as the former in the race of life. No better solution, than this of putting education within the reach of the freedmen, can be found for the serious problem of reorganizing society at the South in conformity with the new order of things, and of restoring something like real harmony of feeling and sympathy between North and South.

FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.—The *World* stands resolutely by the old traditions of the Democratic Party, as to the divine right of the South to rule this country, in spite of the lesson of the war. Worse than the Bourbons, it seems to have learned nothing and forgotten everything. It thinks it has discovered a way out of our national difficulties—thus:

"We believe that the true way out of the present difficulty is by the spontaneous action of the South itself. When the Southern States have all rejected the Amendment—as they certainly will—and have *thereby demonstrated that they are masters of the situation* so far as that measure is concerned, we trust they will, *by some method of joint action, make a counter proposition.*"

Only let it be established that the South "are *masters*," and all will go well enough. They *must* reject whatever the North proposes, in order to demonstrate this fact;—but after that has thus been made perfectly clear, they may make some "counter proposition," which, coming from the "masters of the situation," the North will only be too happy to accept.

We beg leave to hint to the *World* that the day for this sort of thing has passed. The four years' war, which grew out of precisely such claims to mastery, has pretty thoroughly demonstrated the very reverse of what the *World* insists upon. And the late elections confirm that decision in a very effectual and satisfactory manner. The sooner the Southern States abandon the idea of being "masters" in national affairs, the better for them and for all concerned.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES AND PIERS.—There has no more important investigation been ordered into the affairs of this City than that into the condition of our wharves and piers. Ugly, unsafe, pestiferous, they have long been a disgrace to New-York. We trust that the inquiry will be full and thorough, and that before long the water fronts of the City may be something more like those of other great ports. Let us hope that there is no job at the bottom of this business.

RUSSIA ARMING.—We have news from Europe by mail which says that a Russian Imperial manifesto has been issued, ordering a levy of recruits throughout the whole Empire, in the proportion of four to every thousand of the male population. This, although not apparently a very heavy draft, will probably add about one hundred and fifty thousand fresh men to the Imperial forces. There would certainly seem some significance in so heavy a recruitment. Russia could have hardly had less than eight hundred thousand men in her active force during the late German strife. This new levy will probably bring her military strength, in men available for immediate warfare, up to a round million. Most of these, however, may be *needed*—great as the number is—if the Eastern question is to be reopened without the concurrence or assent of the Western Powers of Europe. The Paris *Presse*, it will be seen, reaffirms in positive terms the statement that the Prusso-Russian alliance is an accomplished fact. And if that is true, it is another indication that there is more trouble brewing for Continental Europe, north, east and south.

GARROTTERS.—There have been several indications of late that garrotting is likely to be revived during the long Winter nights that are now upon us. The robbery of a Brooklyn citizen in Walworth-street on Tuesday shows that it will need all the vigilance of the police to prevent gangs of robbers from organizing in all the suburban districts. The car thieves are known to have reappeared in large numbers within the last two weeks.

A HINT TO CHOLERA PHYSICIANS.—There have been several instances recorded in which excessive perspiring has cured persons of a very dangerous disease, and latterly treatment to induce perspiration has been mentioned as successful in cholera cases. The English newspapers anticipate a renewed attack of the disease next year, and of course we shall share in the danger if it should take place. Would it not be well for medical men who practice in those parts of this country where cholera still exists to try the application to the patient of extreme heat? Nothing should be left untried, and it certainly would be wise to prepare this year for what may happen next year.

PORTRAITS OF LINCOLN.—In speaking yesterday of MARSHALL's fine engraving of the late President LINCOLN, as the "favorite portrait of the Lincoln family," we did not intend to imply that it had received any special and exclusive indorsement from the members of Mr. LINCOLN's household. CARPENTER's portrait probably is entitled to precedence in that particular. MARSHALL's is an excellent likeness, and the picture just published from it is a very fine specimen of line engraving.

CONSOLING.—The Baltimore news agent regrets being unable to send any news of the expected meteoric shower yesterday, on account of the foggy weather. But he consoles himself and the public with the announcement that "the Horse Fair is attracting much attention." All things considered, the Horse Fair is, perhaps, as entertaining a spectacle for the Baltimore people as the other would have been.

Driving Cattle Through the Streets—Note from the Superintendent of Police.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of this morning, under the head of "How Comes It?" you make a very just complaint, if it is founded in truth.

But I feel very certain you have been deceived. For there has been no relaxation on the part of the Police in carrying out the cattle-driving order of the Board of Health, so far as my observation extends. The orders of that Board have been enforced rigorously and impartially. No solicitation for special indulgence has been complied with. Every butcher and drover has been treated alike, and all have been required to comply strictly with the regulation.

Each member of the force is made responsible for the enforcement on his post or beat; and failure to perform duty in this respect subjects him to discipline even to dismissal from the force.

If any such violation of orders has occurred as alluded to in your article, the public will be served, as well as the Department, by affording an opportunity to make example of any member who has been delinquent in the performance of this duty. To effect which it will be necessary to furnish evidence of time and place, when and where the violation was permitted to take place.

I inclose you copies of the two General Orders now in force on the subject. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

Mr. KENNEDY very properly asks for the authority on which the charge referred to was founded. We happen to be able to give the authority. The address of the gentleman who made the complaint will be forwarded to Police Headquarters.—[ED. TIMES.

The Charter Election.

The approaching charter election will be of unusual significance and importance. The officers to be chosen at that time are among the most important in the City. The term of the present Comptroller, Mr. BRENNAN, is about expiring, and his successor must be provided. The office is one of the most responsible known to our people, involving the superintendence of all municipal accounts, and the entire charge of the City's finances. Prominently named as the possible successor to Mr. BRENNAN are Judge GEORGE S. BARNARD, of the Supreme Bench, and Justice MICHAEL CONNELLY.

A majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen are to be chosen, nine in all, representing every other Aldermanic District, beginning with the First, as follows:

First District—JOHN MOORE, Tammany.
Third District—MICHAEL NORTON, Tammany.
Fifth District—IGNATIUS FLYNN, Mozart.
Seventh District—WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, Republican.
Ninth District—LEWIS R. RYERS, Tammany.
Eleventh District—JOHN BRICE, Tammany.
Thirteenth District—PETER MASTERSON, Tammany.
Fifteenth District—JAMES O'BRIEN, Tammany.
Seventeenth District—B. W. VAN VOORHIS, Tam.

There are twenty-four Councilmen—the entire Board—to be chosen, and seven members of the Board of Education, in accordance with the direction of the law reorganizing the Board. The names of the seven retiring members, appointed by Mayor HOFFMAN last January, are as follows:

First District—SMITH BLOOMFIELD.
Second District—HENRY P. WEST.
Third District—CHARLES J. CHIPP.
Fourth District—GEORGE KUSTAR.
Fifth District—WASHINGTON MURRAY.
Sixth District—JOHN E. BURRILL.
Seventh District—THOMAS H. LANDON.

There are also seven School Inspectors and two Trustees in each ward to be chosen, making in all ninety-two City officers to be elected at the coming contest. There is great excitement over the Comptrollership, Mr. BRENNAN having in advance declined a renomination, but in respect to the minor officials there is as yet but little interest manifested.

Sunday and Lager-Beer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, in behalf of many Germans in this City, to suggest a few objections to your editorial of to-day, in which you propose so to modify the Excise Law as to allow lager-beer to be sold on Sundays.

1. The better class of the Germans of this City are perfectly satisfied with the Excise Law as it is, and are anxious for its vigorous enforcement by the Metropolitan Police. They believe that, as good citizens, it is the duty to conform to the habits and customs of their adopted country; that a quiet and orderly Sabbath is one of the greatest social blessings of America, which should be jealously watched and preserved; that a fair trial of the Excise Law will gradually bring about a much needed reform in the habits of many Germans now given to the excessive use of lager, and that they themselves will before long be satisfied with the law as it is.

2. To exempt lager from the Sunday prohibition would be an unjust discrimination in favor of the Germans which they themselves cannot reasonably ask; it would give our Irish citizens just cause of complaint, and afford a plausible pretext for the open violation of the Excise Law in all its provisions.

3. The use of lager in this country, with its stimulating climate and constant excitements, is far less innocent than in Germany, and generally leads to the use of stronger drinks, and its authorized sale on Sundays would be the entering wedge for the sale of every other kind of intoxicating drink.

4. As far as the violation of the order of the Sabbath is concerned, the sale of lager is just as injurious as the sale of any other beverage, and if the Americans in this their metropolis allow their quiet Sabbath to be turned into a Parisian holiday of amusement, folly and vice, they must expect to reap the bitter fruit of such a change, and be prepared for an ultimate overthrow of their self-governing republican institutions which are their pride and glory. For freedom is freedom in law, not from law, and thrives best where God's word and God's laws are most honored.

A GERMAN.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Future Course of President Johnson.

Anxiety in Europe About His Difference with Congress.

Significant Letter from a Member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Johnson will Obey All Absolute Laws.

No Probability of a Conflict in Any Case.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The following is a portion of a communication to-day addressed by a member of the Cabinet to a friend of the Administration in New-England, who seemed to be apprehensive that the difficulties between the President and Congress might induce action on the part of the former which would tend to widen the breach, if it did not put important interests in peril. The member of the Cabinet says:

Notwithstanding his long public career, few men seem to be less understood than President JOHNSON. That he is a man of strong convictions and earnest purposes is evident from the manner in which he advocated and pushed forward important measures in Congress, like the Homestead Bill, and the stand which he took against secession and in favor of the Government during the late civil war. He believes that the manner in which he proposed that the Government should deal with the Southern States was not only a magnanimous one, but the only one likely to result in a speedy and hearty reconciliation between the sections, and he has felt it to be his duty to sustain his views by the exercise of such powers as the Constitution had clothed him with. But while this has been, and, doubtless will continue to be his course, he will violate no law, nor fail to perform the duties which are legally devolved upon him. He will veto every bill that he may regard unconstitutional, no matter how unpopular it may be for him to do so; but he will execute with scrupulous fidelity all laws, and especially those to which he has declined to give his Executive sanction. The apprehension which you seem to feel, and which many others share with you, that Mr. JOHNSON will attempt to force Southern Representatives into Congress, or do any other imprudent thing by which the public peace will be disturbed, or the public credit be deranged, is utterly unfounded. While he will exercise fearlessly the power which he possesses under the Constitution, in furtherance of the measures which he thinks are best calculated to promote the public weal, he will not quarrel with Congress for pursuing the same independent course. He regrets the disagreement between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and would, I doubt not, yield much to effect a reconciliation. He will not, however, sacrifice his principles nor violate the Constitution, according to his interpretation of it, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon him. He means to do right as he understands the right, and will trust to time for the vindication of his course. He will be as true to the Constitution and the Government as President of the United States as he was true and steadfast to the Union in the darkest days of its trials.

THE MISSISSIPPI COMMISSION.

Messrs. HILLYER and LOWRY, the Mississippi Commission, to-day called upon the President by previous appointment, having yesterday sent to him the resolution of the Legislature of that State in relation to JEFFERSON DAVIS. They presented to him a letter from Gov. HUMPHREY, who says, among other things, that those whom he represents do not seek to screen Mr. DAVIS from trial; that his imprisonment is not necessary to secure his presence when desired for trial; that his continued incarceration threatens fatal results to his health; that the ends of justice will be reached by admitting him to bail or parole, which they severally ask. The documents seem to assume that there will be no trial. The President received the Commissioners courteously, and informed them that he would give to the application due consideration.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

The Treasury Department has just issued additional regulations in regard to the commerce and intercourse with foreign contiguous territory—the object being to carry out the laws to prevent smuggling. Among the regulations are the following: Trunks, traveling-bags, boxes, and everything containing articles of wearing apparel or other personal effects or purporting to do so, must be opened and their contents thoroughly inspected by the proper officers of the Customs, who shall remove the seals from the car containing such baggage. No trunk, traveling-bag, valise or other envelope to be delivered or taken away until thus inspected, and all baggage, among which may be found secreted any articles liable to duty, upon which duties have not been paid, must be seized and retained. Steam or other vessels from any port or place in Canada destined for any port or place on Lake Michigan, shall report at the port of Mackinaw, and if the cargo of any such steamer or other vessel shall not have been sealed by a Consul or other United States officer, as required by the second section of the act of 27th June, 1864, a manifest of the cargo must be presented to the principal officer of the Customs at the port of Mackinaw, setting forth clearly and distinctly a description of all the goods, wares or merchandise on board, from what port or place shipped and at what ports destined to be landed, and that he has no other goods on board than those mentioned in said manifest. To all of which facts the master of the vessel must make oath before the Collector or Deputy Collector at the port of Mackinaw, the said oath to be inscribed on the manifest to be retained by the master of the vessel, and on the manifest to be delivered to the Collector and signed by the Captain in presence of the Collector or Deputy Collector of the port of Mackinaw, who, if satisfied with the correctness of the proceedings, will certify the same on both the manifests, and issue a permit to the vessel to proceed to the port of destination. Collectors at ports on Lake Michigan are instructed to regard any manifests of vessels coming from Canadian ports as irregular unless the oath of the master is inscribed on it and signed as required in the presence of the Collector or Deputy Collector of Customs at the port of Mackinaw, and subject to the penalties prescribed by the acts of June 27, 1864, and of July 18, 1866. With a view to prevent the smuggling of dutiable goods into the United States by means of concealment about the person or in the baggage of persons arriving from a foreign contiguous country, all such persons and their baggage shall be examined on their arrival in the United States by a proper officer or officers of Customs. At Buffalo, Detroit, Port Huron, Ogdensburgh and other ports in the United States where connections are made between American and Provincials railways by means of ferry-boats, passengers and their baggage arriving from a foreign contiguous territory shall be inspected and examined upon the boat, and passengers shall not be permitted to land nor their baggage to be landed until such inspection or examination shall have been concluded to the satisfaction of the officers making the same. Cars crossing the Suspension Bridge into the United States will remain on the bridge, or in an inclosure, until the examination of passengers and their baggage shall have been concluded to the satisfaction of the officer making the same. Passengers in cars coming to Rouse's Point, St. Albans and Island Pond must be examined while on the way between the boundary line and their first stopping-place, an Inspector or Inspectors going aboard of them for that purpose at the line. Passengers' baggage on these cars must be inspected before or after arriving at the first stopping-place after entering the United States. All baggage of passengers in transit through Canada shall be placed in a car or cars by itself at the port of departure in the United States, and such car or cars shall be locked or sealed by an officer of Customs prior to its leaving, and unlocked and unsealed by a similar officer at the port of arrival. All steamboats or propelers plying between and touching at intermediate American and foreign ports shall set apart a room in which shall be placed, under United States Custom locks and seals, all baggage of passengers taken on board at one American port and destined for another, and all baggage not so secured arriving at an American port shall, before delivery, be inspected and examined, as if arriving from a foreign port. Baggage taken on board of a steamer plying from the British Provinces to Eastport, and thence along the coast to Portland, Boston, and other ports in the United States, shall be placed in a room by itself, under a United States Customs lock and seal, either by a United States Consul at the port of departure or by a United States Customs officer at the first port of arrival, to be examined on delivery by the proper officer at the ports of its designation.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The pressure upon the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of HON. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has failed in its object, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts that have been made. Secretary MCCULLOCH is decidedly opposed for various reasons satisfactory to himself, if not to the applicants, to making the change, especially at the present time, and the President will undoubtedly respect the Secretary's wishes in regard to the office. The contest may be regarded as practically ended for the present; at least Mr. ROLLINS has commenced the preparation of his annual report.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury is determined to contract the currency as fast as the late law of Congress will allow. The reserve fund of fifty millions, which the law authorized to be issued to redeem temporary loans, and the ten millions allowed by Congress to be withdrawn within six months from the 12th of April, have been retired, and also the first installment of four millions which the law provided might thereafter be withdrawn monthly, leaving about three hundred and eighty six millions of Government legal-tenders now in circulation.

THE PHILADELPHIA SURVEYORSHIP.

A vigorous effort is being made to obtain the appointment of a Surveyor in Philadelphia. Quite a number of persons are suggested for the position. The following is a list of those named for the office: Joseph Severns, Hon. Henry W. Tracey, James H. Walton, Joseph Collins, John Welsh, H. C. Ulman, J. M. Spellissy, L. P. Ashmead, W. Patton, James George W. English, W. Martin, Robert Ewing.

PREPARING FOR CONGRESS.

Matters at the Capitol indicate plainly the near approach of the reopening of Congress. The Clerks and Doorkeepers are getting back to their places, and preparing the Halls for their Winter's occupation. Dr. MAHAFFEY, Reading Clerk of the House, and CLINTON LLOYD, Chief Clerk, are both here. Speaker COLFAX will probably not arrive until a day or two before the opening, as he has lecturing engagements up to the 21st inst.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR LOUISIANA.

Notwithstanding Hr. BULLITT's efforts to be reinstated as Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Mr. MCKEE, his successor, will be retained, having to-day taken the oath at New-Orleans.

CENSUS OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The census of the Indian tribes, as prepared for the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1866, shows that the total number of Indians is 295,774.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The President has appointed CHAS. B. NORTON, of New-York, to be a Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.

PARDONED.

The President has directed the issue of a warrant for the pardon of ZENO KELLY, convicted at the October term, 1863, of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts of fitting out a vessel for the slave trade, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: JOHN M. DUKE, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Kentucky, and GEORGE B. DICKSON, Collector for the District of Delaware; JOHN M. WALDRON, of Minnesota, Register of the Land Office at Greenleaf, Minn.; HENRY HILL, of Minnesota, Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Greenleaf, Minn.; DANIEL CHAPLIN, of Oregon, to be Receiver of Public Moneys of the district of lands subject to sale at Legrand, Oregon; SAMUEL M. BLACK, of Oregon, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Legrand, Oregon.

The following Post-office appointments were made to-day: DAVID S. STOORS, Island Pond, Vt.; PATRICK O'REILEY, Kildare, Wis.; FRANK A. NEWELL, Bradford, Penn.

RISTORI.

RISTORI's engagement for Washington has been fixed to commence on the 3d of December, for five nights, at the National Theatre.

PERSONAL.

Gen. GRANT returned from Baltimore to-day, but was not at his headquarters owing to illness, which is not serious, however. Gen. KIDDOO, formerly Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas, arrived in the city to-day.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Approaching Session of Congress—Its Probable Temper—The President's Course—Gen. Sherman and Mexican Affairs—The Contest Over the Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1866.

The reassembling of Congress—an event now less than three weeks hence—is the absorbing topic of interest here since the elections. Much speculation is indulged in as to the probable temper of that body when it again convenes. Many seem to think that it will start off fiercely with red-hot invective against the President and the most radical legislation by its clear three-fourths majority over the President's veto. But a calmer survey of the prospect induces the belief that while Congress may reassemble with a vigorous determination to pursue its chosen line of policy, there will be no occasion and very little desire to indulge in passionate diatribes against the Executive. In nothing can Congress afford to be more magnanimous than in its temper. The late canvass ought to have exhausted the vocabulary of opprobrious epithets and the store of profitless declamation. There is something so grand in the completeness with which the loyal people have indorsed Congress, that it can richly afford to be totally indifferent to provocative action of any kind should it be offered, and it can equally well afford to avoid any unnecessary invitation on it its part. And this may be done, too, not in the hope of political compromise or conciliation, but in the cause of the dignity of the Government, which has, through the exhibition of much passion and uncalled-for irritation on both sides, been sadly impaired. As an earnest friend of Congress and its policy, I hope to see it vindicate its claim as a dignified, statesmanlike, deliberative body, whose strength is in the patriotic and wise character of its legislation, rather than in the volubility and vituperative character of its assaults upon a coördinate branch of the Government.

There is also much speculation as to the probable tone of the President's message, and some correspondents have already heard it read in Cabinet meeting, But I don't believe a line of it is yet ready for submission to the Cabinet, or any one else. As to its purport, those who have studied Mr. JOHNSON's course hitherto can form just as good an idea as the best informed correspondent. There may be in a day or two an authoritative indication of the President's future course. As to the Departmental reports, none of them are yet in type, and none of them, I believe, completed. The documents accompanying Secretary WELLES' report are printed, but the report itself has not yet been copied from his original draft, and will be brought down to the very latest moment. So with Secretary MCCULLOCH. He is devoting all the time he can spare from the pressing and daily duties of his Department to the preparation of the report, but the printing thereof will be deferred until the very last thing. The tables accompanying the report of the Comptroller of the Currency are going into type, but the report itself is not yet ready, and will be very brief.

The departure of Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL for Mexico is confirmatory of the dispatches of your correspondent on the subject of our Mexican affairs. Further developments will soon occur which will still further confirm the intelligence hitherto communicated to you.

The contest over the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is still going on, and deserves to have said of it that it is the most persistent and indefatigable push ever made for an office in the face of such apparently insuperable obstacles. The applicant is Ex-Collector SPOONER, of Cincinnati, a man of undoubted ability and equal energy, as is manifested by the manner in which he manages his case. But the appointment is still unmade, though Mr. SPOONER and his friends are confident that it will be made this week. Secretary MCCULLOCH being unalterably opposed to the removal of Mr. ROLLINS, all the work has been done with the President, and if he can be urged up to the point of overruling Mr. MCCULLOCH's desires, the change will be made. As to reasons urged in behalf of the change, I have heard of none other than that Mr. ROLLINS is a Republican, and that Mr. SPOONER wants the place.

The elections being over, there would seem to be no immediate necessity for further removals on political grounds, and much anxiety is expressed to know if the guillotine will really stop. I cannot speak positively on the subject, but I should not be surprised to see a general cessation in the work of removals. There are a number of matters now under consideration for disposal before the meeting of Congress, but beyond these I have some reason to believe few changes will be made.

Washington is already beginning to fill up for the Winter. There has been a noticeable increase of guests at the hotels within a few days. Congressmen are arranging for their old or new and better quarters; the regular newspaper representatives are all back, and the irregular guerrillas of the profession are coming one by one. Everything betokens an active and interesting Winter.

As to amusements, we have this week that prodigy, Master COKER and his troupe, and BATEMAN's incomparable concert troupe are to be here on Thursday and Friday nights. Their last and only appearance here three weeks ago was greeted by the most fashionable and crowded house that has assembled in Washington for more than a year. J. W. WALLACK is giving us some excellent acting in tragedy and high comedy at the National. The weather is still the loveliest of Indian Summer. CYMON.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Annual Meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—A Movement to Amend the Navigation and Revenue Laws—The Vermont Central Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The grand international division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers commenced its annual session in this city to-day. There were about seventy delegates present, representing nearly every State in the Union. Grand Chief-Engineer CHARLES WILSON presided.

As the doings of the Convention are secret, they will not be reported. The Secretary reports 84 divisions, numbering 5,847 members. The objects of the division are to improve the condition of locomotive engineers practically, morally and intellectually; to discountenance strikes, and to secure and maintain their rights by mutual and harmonious understanding with their employers. The delegates are being handsomely taken care of by the Locomotive Brotherhood of Boston. During their stay here, which will be about a week, they will visit the principal manufacturing establishments in this vicinity.

Among the bills that will be introduced in the early part of the next session of Congress, will be one to amend and consolidate the Navigation, Customs, Revenue and Collection Laws of the United States. The bill is designed to simplify the existing laws on these subjects, and remedy a number of existing evils induced by the recent rebellion.

The annual meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Vermont Central Railroad was held this afternoon. The report states the total earnings of the road for the year to have been $1,557,427 44; expenses, $1,362,387 71; total net earnings, $549,452 83. A report recommending that the road be run as a corporation in the future, in consequence of the through business being too great for its capacity, and with more stock for the increasing live traffic the earnings can be largely increased, was accepted. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee representing the second mortgage bondholders to consider the subject of organizing the company. JOSEPH ANDREWS, J. M. PINKERTON and R. F. TAYLOR were appointed such committee.

OHIO.

The Society of the Army of Tennessee—Speeches from Gens. Rawlings and Noyes—A Poem by Thomas Buchanan Read.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Society of the Army of Tennessee met at Mozart Hall at 11 o'clock this morning, and organized by electing Gen. RAWLINGS, President. There is a large attendance and great cordiality prevails.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

The Society of the Army of Tennessee was called to order by President RAWLINGS, when, after prayer by Rev. Mr. MCCARTY, Col. DAYTON, the Secretary, read the proceedings of preliminary meeting at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865, and also of a subsequent meeting, which were adopted. The Constitution defines the object of the Society to be to preserve those kindly and candid feelings that distinguished the officers of the Army of Tennessee and contributed so largely to the success of its arms, and also to reciprocate fraternal affection in acts of brotherly love toward those of the Society or their families who may be in need of sympathy or aid. Any officer of the Army of Tennessee who has served honorably is entitled to membership, and all officers of other armies can become honorary members. The Society is to hold an annual reunion. Every officer is expected to be present at each reunion or address a letter to the Secretary communicating such facts about himself as may be interesting to the fraternity.

On motion, Gens. BELKNAP and HOWARD and Cols. PECKHAM, KINDER and GARBER were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

At the request of Col. PECKHAM, the Secretary stated that the number of officers who were members of the Society, thus far registered to-day, was 130. That the number at the last banquet was 250—all of whom were anxious to coöperate with the Society, and he had no doubt there were 500 who would become active members.

Gens. FOREL, WOOD and GILLES U. SMITH were appointed a committee to propose amendments to the constitution and frame by-laws, after which the Society adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

Mozart Hall is fully decorated for the occasion. Across the stage is the motto: "For God, Our Country, and the Right," while stretching from the ceiling to the floor are the names of all the battles participated in by the Army of Tennessee. All around the hall are numberless flags, including many of the old regimental colors borne in action.

The business of the afternoon meeting was confined mainly to the reading of letters from officers who could not be present, including those from Gens. SHERMAN, HANCOCK, MEADE, HOWARD, SHERIDAN, SCHOFIELD and others.

After a discussion as to the propriety of admitting private soldiers to membership, and the appointment of a Committee to report on the subject to-morrow, the meeting adjourned.

To-night a public meeting was held in Mozart Hall. Gens. RAWLINGS and NOYES delivered speeches.

A poem, written and delivered by THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, closed the proceedings.

MARYLAND.

The Annual Session of the Baptist Union Association—Reorganization of the State Agricultural Society.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Maryland Baptist Union Association commenced here to-day. Rev. J. W. M. WILLIAMS is Moderator.

Pursuant to a call lately issued, a meeting was held here to-day of members of the old Maryland Agricultural Society, for the purpose of reorganizing the Society, which has not held a meeting since the war commenced.

A committee, headed by Col. A. BOWIE, was appointed on permanent organization.

CONNECTICUT.

Billiard Tournament.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The second tournament for the billiard championship of Connecticut was commenced here to-day under favorable auspices. Six players from different parts of the State have contested. Three games were played to-day with the following result: First game, M. H. HEMINS, Hartford, vs. H. BISHOP, Bridgeport; won by HEMINS.

Second game—WM. WOOLLAHAW, Hartford, vs. J. L. COOPER, of Bridgeport; won by WOOLLAHAW.

Third game—S. BANCROFT, of Hartford, vs. H. BISHOP; won by BANCROFT. The tournament continues the balance of the week.

Marine Disaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The steamship *Pacific*, from Liverpool, brings the officers and nine of the crew of the ship *Empire*, of Glasgow, from Demarara to London, found in lat. 31° 48', lon. 39° 35', a complete wreck, dismantled, with rudder gone, decks sprung and leaking badly. Capt. BRIERSON, of the *Empire*, and a portion of the crew, are believed to be lost.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Further Discussion of the Challenge—Motion to Quash the Jury List Denied—David Whelan and John Quinn Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Hung.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Court resumed its sittings this morning, Hon. Justice JOHN WILSON presiding.

Sheriff HARVEY called over the Jury panel, and his Lordship directed the prisoner, DANIEL WHELAN—in whose case Mr. MCKENZIE challenged the array of jurors yesterday morning—to be brought into Court.

Mr. MCKENZIE—I would ask your Lordship to allow me a few minutes' private conversation with the prisoner before the Jury is sworn.

His LORDSHIP—Well, let it be a very short one; all day yesterday was wasted through your objections.

Mr. MCKENZIE—I regret to hear your Lordship express yourself so. I have always given you credit for sincerity, and thought you would also give me the same. Although you may view these objections as trivial, with all due respect to your opinion, I am convinced that the challenge was well founded.

Mr. MCKENZIE, after having consulted with his client, read and put in an affidavit made by the prisoner, setting forth at length the objections made to the challenge yesterday, on which he moved his Lordship to quash the panel in the event of refusing to quash the Jury list, or to grant him a rule upon the Attorney-General of Upper Canada to show why this course should not be pursued, or else to put off the trial.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON, on the part of the Crown, stated that there was no fact alleged in the affidavit which would warrant such a course.

His LORDSHIP—I decline the application.

Mr. MCKENZIE then claimed, as the prisoner was an alien, that he should be tried by a jury *de communitate linguae*.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON objected, on the ground that the prisoner had already pleaded to the indictment.

His LORDSHIP—I think the prisoner should not be excluded from that right. Let a precept be drawn up and handed to the Sheriff to summon as jurymen six citizens of the United States.

Mr. MCKENZIE—As this may take some time, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, after consultation with my learned friend, I have agreed to waive my right.

Mr. MCKENZIE stated that he required the prisoners, Col. LYNCH and O'NEIL, as witnesses for the defence.

His Lordship declined to have them sent for.

Mr. MCNAB opened the case for the Crown in a short address, and called JOHN METCALF, who was sworn and said that the prisoner made the following statement at Port Colborne. He said he was an American, born in Jackson County, State of New-York; that he lived a portion of his time in Canada; that he left for Cleveland three years ago, and left there for Buffalo on the 30th of May to go to Ireland to liberate her; that he came over with several others to Fort Erie in canal boats, and was wounded at Lime Ridge. He said they retreated at Lime Ridge because the officer in command had given wrong orders; said there were one thousand men engaged at Ridgway, under command of Col. O'NEIL.

He stated that the Fenians were obliged to retire in consequence of the heavy fire of our troops.

Robt. Bloss Lynch sworn: Am a prisoner in jail, under sentence of death; my home is Louisville, Ky., and was formerly employed in the army, but latterly in a commercial house there as book-keeper; while in the army I wrote several letters for newspapers, but was not specially employed; I was in Canada in the beginning of June as a reporter for the Louisville *Courier*; I was to report to Mr. Jas. McDermott, at Louisville, who held the position of Assistant Adjutant-General to the Fenian Brotherhood for the State of Kentucky; he was to revise the letters and have them published; I was not armed at the time, and did not come over in a military capacity; I saw the prisoner in June last, when he said he wanted to get back to the American side; I do not know whether the prisoner is a Fenian or not.

Several affidavits as to character were put in.

Mr. MCKENZIE briefly addressed the Jury in behalf of the prisoner, urging that he was brought over here when under the influence of drink, and consequently was not responsible for his acts.

His Lordship having charged the Jury, they retired, at 1:40, to consider their verdict, and at 1:55 the Jury returned with a verdict of "Guilty."

Hon. J. A. CAMERON then moved his sentence.

Mr. MCKENZIE moved an arrest of judgment, on the same grounds as in the case of The Queen *vs.* Hayden.

His Lordship then addressed the prisoner, who, having nothing to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him, ordered that he be hanged on the 13th of December.

The prisoner received the sentence without manifesting the slightest emotion, and smiled with evident indifference at the proceeding.

JOHN QUINN, late of Rochester, and formerly of the Southern army, was then placed in the dock. His counsel put in affidavits for the prisoner, asking that the trial be postponed, in order to obtain evidence.

His Lordship ruled that the affidavits were not sufficient to postpone the trial.

Several witnesses were then examined.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The prisoner was then sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December.

Railroad Casualty.

BRADFORD, Vt., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

N. G. BEARD, CHENEY & Co.'s express agent at this place, jumped from the express car this afternoon, falling on the track. His right arm was cut off, with other injuries, which it is feared will prove fatal.

Amusements.

STEINWAY HALL.—The first Wednesday popular concert belonging to the series announced by Messrs. BATEMAN and HARRISON, was given here last night to a fine audience. The programme opened with the third and fourth movements of BEETHOVEN's Symphony in C, No. 1, which were played admirably by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra—an orchestra, by the way, which possesses the faculty of playing everything well. In Europe it is not customary to find first-class performers who are willing to give their services to a miscellaneous concert. The members of the Philharmonic Societies think it beneath them to play dance music, and the players of dance-music widen the breach by ridiculing—and properly—the pretensions of the Philharmonic Societies. Here in New-York an artist plays his instrument well, whatever may be placed on the desk before him, and every member of Mr. THOMAS' orchestra is an artist in the best sense of the word. The two movements of the symphony were received with marked attention and favor. The other orchestral pieces were LUMBYE's popular "Visions in a Dream," with Zitter solo, (which was *encored*;) selections from "L'Africaine" and the "Fool's Galop," by GUNGL. Miss KATE MCDONALD was the vocalist of the occasion, and sang two songs and a ballad with exquisite taste. The lady's voice is not powerful, but it is so pure and penetrating, especially in the upper register, that it travels easily through the vast expanse of the hall. The fine acoustical qualities of the building, we may here add, are daily becoming more apparent. They seem to be perfect not merely for the voice, but for the *ensemble*—the slightest whisper being as distinctly heard as the loudest crash. Mr. HEINDL (who performed the Zitter solo, before referred to,) executed a fantasia for flute with much brilliancy. His tone is full and round, and his execution clear and easy. Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the pianist, gave the audience a couple of solos, and exhibited a marked improvement in execution and touch. The "romance" in the second part was a pleasing composition, but its form and coloring are evidently borrowed from GOTTSCHALK. It was none the worse for this reason, but young composers must beware of the temptation held out to them by predecessors of stronger individuality. Mr. PATTISON played the "air Russe" very brilliantly. The theme is old, but Mr. PATTISON has devised several effective variations. We do not remember to have heard the gentleman to better advantage.

The twelfth Sunday concert will again introduce the Bateman Troupe—Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, &c., &c. We may anticipate a jam equal to that of last Sunday, and would urge our readers to procure their tickets in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—HEROLD's opera of "Zampa" will be produced here to-night. It is a delightful work, and has not been given in New-York for many years. Several new artists appear in the cast.

An Aquatic Contest Between Gilbert Ward and William Stevens.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Nature could not have provided a better day for an aquatic contest on the Hudson than to-day. The air is pleasant, the sky and sun are faintly obscured by clouds, and not a ripple is visible on the bosom of the river. The race which has taken place was between GIL. WARD, brother of proverbial JOSH, and WILLIAM STEVENS, who, it will be remembered, was a prominent actor in the great four-oared contest which took place opposite this city some time ago. Considerable interest was manifested in the race, and not a few stamps were invested. There were but few New-Yorkers here, the match pertaining more to local superiority than State or national. It was to have come off yesterday, but "Old Boreas" overruled the contractors and tumbled the water about in such a manner as to make it very unsafe to even attempt to launch a shell boat, saying nothing about getting into one after it was launched. WARD backed himself, his friends aiding him. STEVENS was backed by R. DOBBS and others. Previous to the race a rumor gained credence that "it was a sold thing." Wishing to find out the truth of the matter I had an interview with WARD on the subject. He said that so far as he was concerned, everything was fair, and that he had his own money in the stakes, and that if such a thing was possible, he meant to win. STEVENS also assured his friends that the rumor of treachery was not true, DOBBS siding with STEVENS.

All being in readiness the Judges, C. WHITEMAN, HOMER GOODIN, A. J. VALENTINE and J. H. HOOD, together with F. FIELDS, took their respective positions in the judges' boats, and the men came out ready for business. WARD looked smiling as a basket of chips, while STEVENS looked confident. A fine start was made, WARD jumping away from STEVENS at every stroke. Finally WARD's endurance gave out. That was STEVENS' opportunity, and he profited thereby. He made a magnificent rally, reaching and passing his opponent before he reached the upper stakeboat. Down the home-stretch he fairly flew, leaving WARD two or three lengths behind, and winning the race in 38 minutes and 39 seconds, receiving the cheers of the multitude present.

The Independent Liquorist;

Or, The Art of Manufacturing all kinds of Syrups, Bitters, Cordials, Champagne, Wines, Lager-Beer, Ale, Porter, Beer, Punches, Tinctures, Extracts, Brandy, Gin, Essences, Flavorings, Colorings, Sauces, Catsups, Pickles, Preserves, &c. By L. MONZERT, Practical Liquorist and Chemist. 12mo, cloth binding. Price $3. Published and for sale by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-street, New-York. Sent per mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

More Dissatisfied than Ever.

Mrs. Joseph Jones, of Cowansville, C. E., in a recent letter to a friend writes: "I am often surprised at the complaint I hear ladies make of their Machines having 'fits'—as they say!—they can only sew, at such times, certain light things—and only with a certain kind of thread—and they have to use soap on the goods, &c.; and when they see my machine work, they are *more dissatisfied with their own than ever*. I have had my machine nearly a year, and it is as perfect to-day as the day I bought it. I have done from the finest to the coarsest of work, and always without any trouble. My advice to those ladies whose machines have 'fits'—is, to get one like mine."—A WILLCOX & GIBBS.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It contains the exciting novelette,

LIPPITS LANK;

OR,

LUNACY.

A TALE THAT HE WHO RUNS MAY READE.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold and Similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve is a perfect hoof ointment, and cures galls, scratches, bruises, sprains, &c. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists and harness-makers.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Genin's Present Assortment of Fall and Winter Fabrics for gentlemen, young ladies, boys and infants, is elegant and varied beyond precedent. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition through the week choice articles (sporting) and samples of the Jockey Club note paper. N. B. Retailing at wholesale prices.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Neuralgia, and all Pains in the Head or face are instantly relieved by one dose of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

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Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOSTWICK—BELDEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. RICHARD C. BOSTWICK to Miss LOUISE, second daughter of David Belden, Esq.

DAVIS—CONNER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Wm. F. Collins, Mr. CHARLES E. DAVIS, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss MAGGIE A. CONNER, of this City. No cards.

FRANCIS—DOANE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, EDWARD E. FRANCIS to Miss DELIA F. DOANE, all of Brooklyn.

HEMENWAY—TILESTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., CHARLES P. HEMENWAY, of Boston, to ELLEN L., daughter of the late Thomas Tileston.

JONES—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the Church of the Ascension, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, EDWARD RENSHAW JONES to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse.

MITCHELL—ROBERTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Wm. Roberts, D. D., LIZZIE M., only daughter of the officiating clergyman, to HENRY MITCHELL, M. D., of Norwich, N. Y.

MORRIS—GRAY.—At St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., JAMES MORRIS, of Pelham, Westchester County, to ELIZABETH W., only daughter of the late G. Winthrop Gray, of this City.

MARCH—MARCH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Mr. Weston, EDWARD D. MARCH to Miss ELIZABETH M. MARCH, daughter of the late Thomas H. March, of Illinois.

DIED.

BOOKUS.—On Monday, Nov. 12, at Oyster Bay, L. I., WILLIAM, only son of John and Caroline Bookus, aged 18 years, 2 month and 23 days.

BROWNE.—At Mobile, Ala., on Sunday, Oct. 21, EMMA DALE, the wife of Robert H. Browne, Jr., in the 22d year of her age.

DIBBLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of Mr. Robert Dent, HENRIETTA F., daughter of the late Phyler E. H. Dibble, (New-York Pilot,) aged 18 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Mr. Dent, No. 82 17th-st., Brooklyn. The friends of both families are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

FREEMAN.—At Cornwall, Penn., on Monday, Nov. 12, Col. WILLIAM G. FREEMAN, of Washington, D. C.

GARRETTSON.—At his residence, Clifton Point, Rhinebeck, on Monday, Nov. 12, FREEBORN GARRETTSON, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rhinebeck, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

GIBBES.—At Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, ETHELBERT H. I., and on Wednesday, Nov. 14, GEORGE F., infant twins of Alfred H. and Rowena Gibbes, aged 55 and 56 days respectively.

Funeral will take place from the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., at 11 o'clock to-day, (Thursday.)

JONES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, after a short illness, DANIEL L., son of Alice Jones, in the 19th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 213 West 48th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, PATRICK KELLY, native of Quebec, Canada, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 73 Henry-st., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞ Quebec papers please copy.

MATHEWS.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son, Robert F. Mathews, No. 125 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, MARY F., wife of Oliver Mathews, of Purchase, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting-house at Purchase, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEWTON.—Suddenly, at Newfoundland, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, WHELOCK W. NEWTON, of this City, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, John A. Ryerson, Esq., No. 89 East 23d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenfield, Mass., for interment.

RAFFERTY.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 13, KATE, youngest child of Philip and Maria Theresa Rafferty, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Nov 15, from the residence of her parents, No. 93 Marshall-st., Paterson, N. J.

SWIFT.—At Riverdale, N. Y., at the residence of her brother, Z. M. Phelps, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, Mrs. MARY SWIFT, of East Hampton, Mass.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her brother, Samuel F. Phelps, No. 61 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

WIECHERS.—At Parkersburgh, West Va., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, ERNST AUGUST WIECHERS, of Altona, Germany, brother of W. A. Wiechers, of this City.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 104.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 36 East River, aged about fifty years, light built, dark hair, mixed with gray, sound teeth, whiskers all around; dressed as follows: black coat and light linen duster, black vest, dark pants, laced shoes gray socks or stockings; found on the person the following articles: violin strings and rosin; been in the water a few hours. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 105.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, whose name is supposed to be Weis, of East New-York, aged about forty years, stout built, brown hair, bald on top, moustache and goatee; dressed as follows: black coat, black vest, gray pants, Congress gaiters, white socks or stockings; been in the water only a few hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

All Goods warranted.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.

The Trustees of this institution, in making their Thanksgiving appeal, would state that the great increase in their work, renders a corresponding increase in their contributions necessary.

During the year some FIFTEEN HUNDRED DIFFERENT children have been taught in the schools, fed and clothed, and about sixteen hundred children and adults have been inmates of the house until sent to situations or friends.

A family of more than two hundred is constantly maintained in the house.

Some thirty thousand pounds of bread, with sugar, tea and coffee, have been given to the out-door sick and poor, and children, in addition to a considerable sum of money, twelve hundred pair of shoes and many thousand garments.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE MEALS have been furnished through the year.

Strict investigations are always made before assistance is afforded.

Donations of money, clothing, clothing material and provisions are solicited. Any articles will be sent for.

Dinners will be prepared for two thousand on Thanksgiving. There will be ample room for spectators. Children will dine at 1½ o'clock; afterward the out-door poor.

Contributions may be handed to either of the Trustees, sent through the Post-Office, or to the Superintendent, S. B. HALLIDAY, No. 155 Worth-st.

N. B.—Our friends are requested to be very particular to direct to the FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, as contributions are known by the Trustees to have often miscarried.

TRUSTEES:

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, President, No. 21 10th-st.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer, No. 149 Pearl-st.
B. LOCKWOOD, Secretary, No. 18 Platt-st.
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ELECTION.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green, on the 13th November inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., Charles A. Meigs,
George B. Hartson, Robert Yelverton,
Frederick Butterfield, Spencer K. Green,
Orlando W. Joslyn.
And the following named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of Election:
John Y. Bostwick, Homer W. Williams, Charles H. Meigs.
CHARLES A. MEIGS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 6, 1866.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that payment in full, for the new stock, must be made on or before the 15th inst., or such unpaid stock will be declared forfeited, together with any installments paid thereon.
The bonds of the Company falling due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Second National Bank, in the City of New-Haven, or at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer-books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election.
By order of the Board of Directors. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held to-day, for the election of officers, GEORGE W. DUER, the former Cashier, was elected President, and JOHN R. KEARNY, the Assistant Cashier, was elected Cashier. JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.
This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1866.
HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, are requested to present them to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, for payment and redemption, until the 20th inst. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y and Treas'r.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st. and 23 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	113⅞	114	June, 7-30	105¾	106
Coupon, 1881	114	114¼	July, 7-30	105¾	106
5-20 Regist'd '62	107½	107¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅝	110⅛	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	107	107½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	107½	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅜	114⅞
New, '65	109⅛	109⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅜	113⅞
10-40 Registered	100½	100⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112½
10-40 Coupon	100½	100⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	144⅜	144½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
August, 7-30	107⅜	107⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years:
MATTHEW MAURY, ROBERT RAY,
JOHN J. CRANE, WM. A. HADDEN,
L. S. ASHLEY, H. B. CLAFLIN,
And PAUL SPOFFORD.
And the following gentlemen were elected Inspectors to hold the next annual election: WILLIAM H. GUION, EDWARD A. BIBBY, and ISAAC D. COLE, Jr.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND NOVA SCOTIA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY—Office No. 61 Broadway, New-York.
Subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open to subscribers. Shares $100 each. Parties desiring to act as agents for the sale of shares will promote their interest by sending for prospectus and terms. Address GEORGE R. HOGDON, Secretary, Box No. 6,795 Post-office, New-York.

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds, indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York—interest and principal payable in gold coin, free of Government tax—for sale by LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, [illegible] Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office on the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.
A SPECIAL TAX DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half (2½) Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th instant—the Bank reserving the right of withholding the same in all special cases necessary to protect it from liability. The transfer-books will remain closed to that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of DIBBLEE & HOWARD, for the transaction of business as bankers and brokers, and will occupy from and after 12th November, inst., Office No. 30 Wall-st., United States Treasury Building, adjoining Messrs. Howes & Macy.
W. W. DIBBLEE, Member of New-York Stock Exchange, late with Wm. & John O'Brien.
F. A. HOWARD, of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 17th day of April, 1822, entitled an act relating to partnerships with and singular the supplements thereto upon the terms, liabilities and conditions hereinafter set forth, to wit: The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is WAINWRIGHT, CAMBLOS & CO. The general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership, is the general Stock and Exchange Brokerage Business. The names of the general partners therein are: CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM P. CAMBLOS and EDWARD HENRY SHAW, all of whom reside in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner therein is EDWARD T. SHAW, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. The amount of capital contributed by the special partner, is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) which has been paid in cash. The period at which the partnership is to commence, is the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.
Office of Wainwright, Camblos & Co., is No. 35 Wall-st.
CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT, WM. P. CAMBLOS, EDWD. HENRY SHAW, General Partners.
EDWD. T. SHAW, Special Partner.

Nov. 1, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

MR. JAMES M. SELOVER BECOMES THIS day a general partner in our firm, contributing to same $100,000 cash. RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—$20,000 CAN SECURE an interest in a manufacturing business where $100,000 per annum can be realized. Address MONOPOLY, Box No. 164 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE BANKing business, by an experienced business man, who is willing to put his knowledge against capital from $30,000 to $50,000; 7 per cent. interest will be allowed on capital, with share of profits; either special or general. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SURE CHANCE FOR A MAN HAVING $500 to realize $30,000, first year; manufacturing business; entire control. Apply at No. 242 West 13th-st., near 9th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1866.
ON THE PETITION OF JOHN JAMES GREENOUGH, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 17th day of January, 1854, and reissued the 4th day of July, 1854, and again reissued on the 16th day of April, 1859, in six Divisions numbered 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, and 703, in which divisions extension is now prayed for, for an improvement in Machines for Pegging Boots and Shoes, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 17th day of January, 1868.
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing. T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

HORSE FEED.
NOTICE.—2,000 bushels Rhode Island carrots now landing, for sale cheap. Apply to A. DAVISON & SON, No. 114 Wall-st., N. Y.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE MASTER PAINTERS' UNION, Nov. 12, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That on and after the 19th of November next the rate of wages to workmen shall be not more than 35 cents per hour, each employer to regulate his own time. SAMUEL DERRICKSON, President. ALFRED H. LORTON, Secretary.

LAW LECTURES.—WANTED, THE TWO-years' course of Lectures of the Columbia College Law School; state price. Address C. B. A., No. 37 Lafayette-place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

OSTEOPLASTIC, OR ARTIFICIAL BONE for restoring decayed teeth to their original shape and soundness, without pain. Proprietor's rooms, No. 30 East 14th-st. Fourteen thousand testimonials.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
28 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
800 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores. Terms of sale, cash.
T. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LEEDS' ART GALLERIES.
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF MESSRS. WINSLOW HOMER and EUGENE BENSON, who are about leaving for Europe.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock, at the new Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, the entire collection of our distinguished artists Winslow Homer and Eugene Benson, who are about leaving for Europe. They comprise a great variety of their best productions, and on examination will be found very interesting to the public. They will be on exhibition from and after Wednesday, 14th inst., until the sale, which will be without reserve.

PUBLIC SALE.
The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.
The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.
Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money. LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
For account of whom it may concern. By THEALL & BROTHERS, SATURDAY, Nov. 17, At 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., Comprising plain and decorated dinner and tea sets, toilet sets, coffee and tea sets, French cut glass, champagnes, wines, decanters, decorated vases, &c., &c. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.,
Comprising plain and decorative dinner and tea sets, toilet sets, coffee and tea sets, French cut champagnes, wines, decanters, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 16,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Rosewood pianos, mirrors, parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, velvet and other carpets, heaters, stoves, dry goods, hosiery, &c.; a number of large lamps and reflectors, suitable for a skating pond; also, one new shifting top buggy (Rowan, maker.)

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell, THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, in the store No. 18 Vesey-st., 100 cases French fancy goods, gilt and alabaster clocks, bronzes, leather traveling bags, opera glasses, purses, photograph albums and frames, paintings, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 12 M., a large lot of single, double and treble blocks, and a large variety of carpenters' tools, &c. Also, a miscellaneous lot of stoves and cooking utensils.
For catalogues apply at Storekeeper's office.
A deposit of twenty per cent. will be required from all purchasers. EDWARD HOOKER, Acting Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, at the new and spacious Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th of November, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, as above, by order of Messrs. Schleicher, Walkinshaw & Co., of this City, the valuable collection of works of art consigned to them for exhibition and sale in this country by celebrated European artists, a large number of which have been recently received and never before exhibited. The sale will be positively without reserve. Also, a number of high-class pictures by prominent American artists. Among the foreign artists will be found the following, viz.:
Carl Becker, Lachenwitz, Post,
Musin, Toussaint, Von Francke,
Schenbach, Hilgers, Litschaner,
Sonderland, Van Starkenburg, Webb,
Huggins, Von Thoren, Seel,
Lot, Ludwig, Gerard,
Carl Hubner, Willems, Baron de Leys,
Hiddeman, Noelle, Roaner, and others.
Among American artists are the following:
R. Gignoux, R. W. Weir, Fuchsel,
R. W. Hubbard, C. A. Sumner, C. Moran,
E. D. Lewis, Hamilton, Pope,
Culverhouse, Hekking, and others.
T. Buchanan Read, Geo. Brown.
Also, a very valuable original portrait of De Witt Clinton, from the collection of the late Philip Hone, Esq., by C. C. Ingham.
Also, a very valuable collection from Philadelphia.
J. F. Herring, Nicholson, Conderc, Kreighoff,
Seigner, A. Veron, Shayer, Seigner, Perry,
Calame, Fichel, Morris, London
Juliard, Accard, Berthier, Couturier,
Robbe, of Brussels, Sauvage, Meadows, Gilbert,
P. Caren, Lanfant, Notteman, Van Lamputen,
Cotes, Kennard, Duverger,
Patroist, Marchn, and others.
Including several very fine water colors. They will be open for public exhibition free, on and after Monday, 12th inst., and two evenings previous to sale.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY of November next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, at public auction, near the ferry, the Revenue Steam Propeller "CUYAHOGA," full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 32x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 3, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE articles of ordnance, small arms, miscellaneous stores, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at noon, there will be sold at public auction in the Washington Navy-yard to the highest bidder, a lot of serviceable and unserviceable small arms and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.
Among the arms are muskets, rifles, carbines, swords and pistols, a few of which are in good condition—the length of barrel and calibre differing, however, from the navy patterns.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame, French-plate pier and mantle mirrors; rosewood and black walnut suites, in green reps and crimson brocatel; black walnut, marble-top cottage suites; rosewood mirror-back etagere, rosewood hatstands, black walnut library tables, gilt cornices, lounges, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c.; silver-plated ware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.
ALSO, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., DUNN MARE, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and a very fine saddle mare. Sold only for want of use.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed from 38th-st., comprising every description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, 60 or 70 carpets, 300 yards matting, oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, blankets, sheets, quilts, elegant brocatel and lace curtains, &c., &c. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, near 4th-st., almost the entire furniture of two houses, and embracing every kind of rich and plain furniture, rich curtains, 60 or 70 carpets, oil-cloths, blankets, quilts, sheets, together with any quantity of goods suitable for the trade and all others.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING LOTS ON 5TH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
5TH-AV.—The two valuable lots situate on the westerly side of 5th-av., 25.5 north of 45th-st.; each lot being 25x100 feet. The above lots are desirably located, being in the vicinity of first-class residences. Terms at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AUCTION SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE AT the Orange Hotel, Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon. This place is situated at Cornwall, Orange County, about one mile from the landing, and contains about 15 acres of land, with a choice variety of fruits; there is also a fine large house, with outbuildings; the dwelling is suitable for a boarding house or country residence. Those desirous of examining the property before the day of sale may inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 252 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises. Sale positive.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, AZALEAS, CACTI, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ A. M., at the seed-store of YOUNG & ELLIOTT, No. 9 John-st., a choice collection, of good varieties, to be positively sold to the highest bidder.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
CURTAINS
IMPORTED, TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF BLANKETS, LINENS AND FLANNELS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS, BY THE CASE, BALE OR PAIR, At WHOLESALE and RETAIL. AN IMMENSE STOCK, COMPRISING every KIND to be found in the MARKET, and MANY DIRECT from the MILLS, and NOT to be FOUND ELSEWHERE, in all sizes, from the SMALLEST CRADLE BLANKET to the LARGE 13-4 SIZE, and from $2 75 to $35 PER PAIR.
Many of which are offering AT LESS THAN AGENTS' PRICES.
Also, a GOOD ASSORTMENT of HORSE BLANKETS from the COMMONEST to the FINEST. MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, &c. COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS, suitable for INSTITUTIONS' USE.
Also, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE and MANCHESTER QUILTS.
FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS and TOWELING, SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, SHEETING, PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON.
IRON FURNITURE:
IRON BEDSTEADS, suitable for FAMILY USE, and SOUTHERN and WESTERN TRADES, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, PIANO and STORE STOOLS, WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS for PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, on hand and made to order.
Just received: 1,000 LARGEST and BEST QUALITY of UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BLANKETS from the large sale in PHILADELPHIA on MONDAY.
Just received from the AUCTION SALES of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, LARGE QUANTITY OF COLORED AND WHITE BLANKETS, AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RICH DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 12, THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED, having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS, at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also, SHAWLS, the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors. Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

RICH TAPESTRIES FOR CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
THE AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
HEAVY AUCTION BLANKETS, $1 50 and $2.
EXTRA HEAVY, $3, $4, $5 and $6.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., 14c., 16c. and 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS and FLANNELS.
On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 14c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinoes, from 20c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

TAPESTRY TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

CARPETS.
We have just received from auction 100 pieces of John Crossley's five-frame English-body Brussels, which we offer at the following remarkably low prices: $2 37½, $2 50 and $2 75, being from 25 to 33 per cent. below present market rates, at our new carpet store, corner 25th-st. and 6th-av. D. KELLY & CO.
P. S.—Our general assortment of Carpets, Druggets, Oil-Cloths, &c., will compare, for quality and prices, with any house in the City.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

H. O'FARRELL'S, NOS. 267, 269, 271 35th-st., one door east corner 8th-av.—Carpets, carpets. Just received a choice selection of Crossley's celebrated Brussels carpets, newest styles imported; English Brussels, $1 70 per yard; choice 3-plys, $1 80; power-loom ingrains, $1 50; all wool ingrains, $1 25 to 70c.; cotton chains, 55c.; $300,000 worth parlor and bedroom furniture, manufactured on the premises and warranted. Small profits and quick sales at the largest warerooms in the State. 30,000 pair English Whitney blankets at a great sacrifice. Goods delivered free.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c., &c. PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AT $10; WORTH $20. Warranted best all silk velvet and real lace, or no charge. Children's bonnets and hats of every kind. Evening bonnets, $6. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

MLLE. R. CORDIER WILL OPEN AN assortment of bonnets for the Winter on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 15th and 16th.

FURS.

FURS! CLOAKS!! FURS! CLOAKS!!
JOHN CAMPBELL, (for many years with the late George Brodie,) Has on hand a large assortment of elegant FRENCH CLOAKS. ALSO, an unusually fine lot of MAGNIFICENT FURS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, Comprising fine RUSSIAN SABLES, HUDSON BAY SABLES, MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c. Also, a great variety of Children's Furs, Carriage Robes, Foot Muffs, &c.
No. 893 BROADWAY. Between 19th and 20th sts.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by CLUTE BROTHERS, Schenectady, New-York.

FROM 4 TO 25 HORSE POWER.
These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.
Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York. Send for a circular and price list.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 2½ feet stroke; one oscillating engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 10-inch stroke; one blower engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 12-inch stroke; two fan blowers; one No. 2 steam pump; one smoke pipe, 45 inches diameter by 30 feet long; two return tubular boilers. All second hand. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works Paterson, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-class cook who understands her business in all its branches—soups, game, pastry and desserts, &c.; has the best of references, for private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses. Also, a competent Protestant chambermaid and laundress. Also, a first-class Protestant waitress; understands her duties fully; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 145 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., two doors from A. T. Stewart's. Also, a competent Scotch Protestant cook, with the best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one an excellent cook, baker of bread, &c.; will not object to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; can sew; both are willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman (eight months in this country) as infant's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer, and willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 82 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is also willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best of reference for three years, and can be seen at her present employer's, No. 92 East 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation with a family going to Europe, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands hairdressing, and a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Wooster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS SITUATIONS; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid, and would assist in washing and ironing, or would see to children; would go to the country or South for the Winter; best City reference. Call at No. 80 9th-av., corner of 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; she has the best of City references. Can be seen at the residence of her last employer, No 2 East 14th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the chamberwork if required; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 180 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by an elderly, faithful, trustworthy nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant if required; is experienced in sickness; unquestionable references given. No. 345 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL disengaged in consequence of her family going to Europe, in a private family, as waitress or chambermaid; can sew, embroider and braid nicely; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist at the washing and ironing; can do the neatest of French fluting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and assist with the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; can give good references. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as child's nurse and to do fine sewing, or to assist in chamberwork; can give good City reference, and can be seen to-day (Wednesday) at the house of her late employer, No. 105 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with the washing; private family; good references can be given. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last lady lived with. Call for two days at No. 136 West 30th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, fully competent as nurse and seamstress; has lived in that capacity the last 9 years; best City references; is willing to travel. Call at or address No. 394 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse, or would have no objection to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, a Protestant, as good plain cook, and to share in the washing and ironing of a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing; has 3 years' reference from last situation. Apply at No. 433 6th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to nurse a child at her own house, as she has no children of her own. Any letters sent to No. 87 West 28th-st., rear house, will be attended to, or call from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing and see to growing children; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 27th-st., second-floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; would do fine washing and fluting if required; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 311 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman; has satisfactory City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 342 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the Little Arcade.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, and fine washing and fluting if required; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 175 6th-av., for two days. Ring outside bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant German girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; can give the best reference. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family, or as housekeeper; understands her business thoroughly; can give good City references. Call at No. 116 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 97 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPErienced English woman, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid; is a good needle-woman; can dress hair and wait upon a lady; good references. Apply at No. 74 West 18th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking pastry and dessert; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 20th-st., front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a competent woman as cook, or to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 42 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at 153 West 29th-st., second-floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, to bring up with either bottle or spoon; good reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has near 5 years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 98 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant nurse, who has taken the entire care of infants, or would take charge of an invalid lady, and is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT woman, as laundress; fully competent to do it in all its branches; would do chamberwork and washing; City or country; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl; can do all kinds of family sewing, or chamberwork, or assist in the washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 102 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; understands her business and can be well recommended by the families she has lived with. Can be seen in her present place, No. 27 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and nurse; can do all kinds of family sewing; cut and fit boys' and ladies' dresses; work on a machine; excellent City reference; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands hair-dressing thoroughly; can give good City reference, if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN experienced woman, in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do fluting; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Notes or applications addressed A. W., No. 101 Walker-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 274 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN with City reference, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family. Call at No. 336 1st-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing; no objection to leave the City. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 317 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS EMployment by the day; understands all kinds of sewing and finishing dresses thoroughly. Call or address No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and take care of children; lately landed. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse, who is capable of taking care of an infant; 3½ years' references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress or take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to go South with a family as thorough seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Address A. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as children's maid, or would assist in light chamberwork. Apply at No. 39 West Houston-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; one willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen from 10 till 12 at her late employer's, No. 6 5th-av., where she has lived five years.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER GOING OUT by the day a few more customers; terms very easy; notes will be promptly attended to. Call at No. 142 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young English woman; is an experienced cook. Call for two days at No. 16 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts., over the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 73 Vandam-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, IN a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 246 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress or nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, operating, &c. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman for chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing, City or country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 154 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with fine washing; good City reference. No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objections to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 101 4th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant woman as good cook; has good City references; will go to the country; can do all kinds of cooking. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO has cooked in Europe and in this City, a situation as cook in all its branches in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as children's nurse in a first-class family. Call for three days or address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework; also, one as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or fine washer. Can be seen at 421 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or would go to work by the week. Call at her last employer's, No. 111 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS colored cook in a private family. Call at No. 115 East 38th-st., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 449, corner of 27th-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 231 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress. Call at No. 363 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 254 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at 293 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL WITH good City reference, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

TRANSLATING.—AN ENGLISH LADY, theoretically and practically conversant with German, French and Italian, wishes to obtain work in translating from the above languages. Permanent employment for the Press or for a first-class publishing-house preferred. Address, in real name, L. S., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

AT THE GREAT AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT HOUSE of first-class female servants are German, Welsh, English, Irish, Protestant, to suit all. Also, good situations ready immediately. No. 106 6th-av., near 8th-st. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Welshman who is married, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the culture of stove and foliage and exotic plants, hot and cold graperies, kitchen, garden and out-door fruits, and general management of a gentleman's place; will take charge of farm and stock, if required; best of City reference. Address J. R. WILLIAMS, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE, (Americans,) the man as gardener and coachman, who fully understands his business in both of its branches; is willing and obliging; the wife as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; she is a good hand with the needle; both have good references to show. Address, for three days, ALLEN, Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (Americans;) the man as coachman, who fully understands the care of horses and harness; the wife as nurse or seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; have good references to show. Address for two days WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed from the old country; he is a good penman, and is willing to make himself generally useful in mercantile business or an office; a good home preferred; wages not so much an object; no objections to the country. Call at No. 155 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, with one baby, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand over horses; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant Canadian single young man as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; wages $15 a month; the very best of City references; can be highly recommended; Apply at No. 14 4th-av., near 8th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, with first-class references, a situation; has had five years' experience; can milk, and is well used to the care of a gentleman's place; moderate wages expected for the Winter. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable young man of long experience; is a good careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references; would go in the country. Address M. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who understands gardening thoroughly; also, the proper care of horses and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good references. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SPANIARD, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; prefer private stable, with rooms over to lie in; can speak good English; knows the City well, and can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 82 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country as general man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving, and also is a good plain gardener and willing to be useful. Address M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD coachman and groom; has 11 years' reference from last employer; is well acquainted with City driving; moderate wages wanted for the Winter. Call or address DAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A situation as coachman, in either City or country; good reference. Call for two days at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place. Address EDWARD CAMPBELL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and taking care of stock; is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address S. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 until 9 A. M., or 6 until 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; is a first-class servant and has good reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; he understands his business, and is a steady driver; country preferred. Address G. F., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS SOME WRITING to do evenings at home. Address J. S., No. 154 Franklin-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

MAGIC INK.
For writing in all colors and shades out of one bottle. Price $1 a box. For sale everywhere. G. DE CORDOVA, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 36 William-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man as gardener and coachman; must have a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers, also the proper care of horses. Such a one, willing to make himself useful, will find a permanent situation on application to WM. M. GAMBLING, No. 273 6th-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE AND INTELLIGENT woman, accustomed to the care of young children and willing to be generally useful, to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 32 West 18th-st., after 3 P. M., all this week.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 TO $250 A MONTH to sell the genuine common sense family Sewing-Machine; price only $20; fully warranted for 5 years. For particulars call or address H. H. REGISTER & CO., No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, A YOUNG man of about 16 years of age, writing a good hand, quick and correct at figures, to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 5,451 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS JOBBING-house on Broadway, three or four first-class salesmen having a large and prompt paying trade. Address Box No. 982 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS LAUNdress and chambermaid; must understand her business. Apply at No. 10 West 32d-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD. Apply in the medicine store, No. 502 Grand, corner of Sheriff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WAITER, with good City recommendations. Apply at No. 255 5th-av., from 9 to 10 A. M. or from 5 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress and chambermaid; must understand her business. Apply at 10 West 23d-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

THE EGYPTIAN PILE HERB
Will effect a speedy and permanent cure of piles of whatever form and at any stage. It is the only positive, universal, never-failing cure known.
$2 will procure a sufficient quantity to cure the most obstinate case. Money refunded in all cases of failure.
To be obtained only by direct application by letter or in person to THOMAS L. CASTLETON, No. 131 Amity-st., New-York.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie of postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,329 New-York Post-office.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiffs, against HUGH McCABE, sole executor of the last will and testament of HUGH McCABE, deceased, BERNARD M. McCABE, CATHERINE McCABE, ELIZABETH RILEY, HUGH McCABE, individually, and VICTOR P. RICHARD, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 232 Grand-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Take notice that the complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
[50-cent U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, canceled.] n8-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 3d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
C. A. PEABODY, GEO. E. BALDWIN, THOS. DUNLAP, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 8th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-1aw6m

FURNITURE.

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY, RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER, NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST., Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York. A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds. WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs. $8 to $12. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 315 Centre-

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA..........Nov. 21
TARIFA..........Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY......Nov. 17
ERIN..........SATURDAY......Nov. 24
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY......Dec. 1
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown..........$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown..........35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails..........SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $90; steerage, $35—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY......Nov. 17
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 21
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY......Dec. 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London..........95 | Steerage to London..........34
First Cabin to Paris..........105 | Steerage to Paris..........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov. 17.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Dec. 5.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
The side-wheel steamship RALEIGH will follow on Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA Ports and the South and Southwest. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The elegant and popular sidewheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ANDALUSIA will follow TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Captain E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Nov. 24.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $8; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,
PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.
Steamship SANTEE, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 20 East River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to CHAS. E. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MARMION, Capt. HAZARD will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:20 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:20, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 8 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—The steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 213 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad...

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, at NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen at 8½ A. M., to ladies at 10; to both at 5 P. M. For circulars address through Box No. 6,128. Mr. Favarger not being able to call on all the persons who wish to see him about his system, in answer to all the letters of inquiry, and being requested by a number of ladies who could not attend before, will repeat a last expose and illustration of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, in the Chapel, No. 9 University-place. Seats free.
Mr. Favarger will give a reading in the French language on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at the same time and place. Tickets 50 cents. Teachers can procure tickets at half-price, for themselves and pupils, at Mr. F. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE and established reputation as a teacher will receive into his family six boys, under 14 years of age, to instruct in English or classical literature. For full information and circulars, photographic views of house and grounds, located in Westchester County, near the Hudson and within two hours of the City, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

A LADY TEACHER WILL GIVE LESSONS IN PENMANSHIP at the residence of the pupil. Apply at Goldsmith's Academy, No. 756 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. INSTRUCTION (private or otherwise) in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING and BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

A LADY WISHES TO RECEIVE INTO her family three or four children as boarding scholars; terms moderate; best of reference given. Address No. 23 West 47th-st.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TAKE CHARGE of the education of a young lady 13 years of age, in the country; a knowledge of French and music required; best references must be given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 3,400 Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement; the English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station D.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give lessons in English, French or Latin and music as compensation for a desirable home; unexceptionable reference. Address Miss A. C. ANTHON, Station G.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS can obtain, in a strictly private family, a large well-furnished front room, having hot and cold water, fire and gas, on the sunny side of the street, below 30th; breakfast if desired; price, $14 per week. Address Box No. 4,407 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A gentleman, his wife, three children (aged 8, 5 and 2) and nurse. Two rooms adjoining and a servant's room, within 15 minutes of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Address, giving terms and location, D. O., office of the *Evening Post*.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, for gentleman, wife and daughter, rooms, with board, fire and gas. Address S., Box No. 1,415 Post-office, stating location, floor, conveniences, and terms, which must be moderate.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ROOMS FOR A GENtleman, wife and two young children and nurse; private family preferred; price $225 per month. Address, with particulars, L., Box No. 5,487 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, hot and cold water and gas, by a gentleman and his wife (without children;) location near cars up town; state accommodations and prices. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A HOME in a private family; would be happy to give instruction in English and French as a partial remuneration for board. Address C. A., Box No. 367 New-York Post-office.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at the Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably.

AT NO. 126 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, very desirable family rooms, en suite, with bath adjoining. Pleasant rooms for a party of gentlemen. Reference required.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished; also, large front parlor, to a family of adults, with or without private table; location first-class; no other boarders. Address W. L., Box No. 3,552 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor of the basement-house No. 50 West 24th-st., to let, with first-class board; references required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished hall bedroom on second floor. None but a person of good moral habits need apply at No. 155 East 30th-st.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638, New-York.

BOARD MAY BE HAD FOR TWO GENtlemen in a small private family. Apply at No. 16 Watts-st.

AT NO. 13 ASHLAND-PLACE—HANDsome furnished rooms with modern conveniences to let with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH full or partial board, (private table,) to a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at 20 West 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THREE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, for $500 each—Nos. 861, 862, 864. All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person giving such information to the undersigned as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.
HENRY N. BEACH, Attorney, No. 39 Nassau-st.

STOLEN.—STOLEN THIS DAY, A TREASURY CERTIFICATE for $5,000, gold, No. 22,127 c., for the return of which a large reward will be paid.
HENRY F. VERHAVEN & CO., No. 51 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGAR, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, sum..., bers, diseases, &c.

FOR SALE.

ALBERT HAMILTON, 137 Broadway.
Money to loan.—Houses for sale.—See printed list. Wanted—Four adjoining lots, central, above 26th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 124, and on the southerly line of about 134 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a terms of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.
For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

300 BUILDING PLOTS AT EAST TREMONT, containing from 4 to 16 City lots each, for sale, and choice of plots to be drawn for; price of each plot $400; many worth from $500 to $800 each, and several, with buildings upon them, worth from $1,000 to $3,000 each; situated near Tremont and Fordham depots, Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes from 26th-st.; only a few plots remain unsold; drawing will positively take place on the 22d of November inst. For maps, terms of sale and full particulars, apply to F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st.; GEORGE BANKS, No. 126 Bowery; H. STOREY, No. 86 6th-av., or JOHN CORNELL or JOHN BERRIAN, Fordham, Westchester County, who will conduct parties to the property.

FOR SALE—ON HAMILTON-ST., BROOKLYN, between Gates and Greene avs., three houses, built in best style of Philadelphia brick, stone trimmings, three-story, basement and cellar; gas, water, bath, stationary tubs, marble mantels, &c., &c.; possession in May; now let to good tenants; size 20x40, lots 92. Price for the three $18,000, or will be sold separately. W. W. COLBRON, No. 948 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE REPLETE with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., and ten acres of land, within fifty minutes of City by frequent communications; brick house, built in best manner; brick stable and carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, and all necessary outbuildings; every variety of choicest fruit trees; on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York; good house, with lawn well shaded, productive orchard and variety of fruits; a brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Modern built house, containing twelve rooms, with heater, range and water; about 13 city lots, filled with the choicest fruits of all kinds; barn and stable; but 40 minutes' ride from the City, via Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from depot. Address WM. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT KINGSTON—FIFTY-FIVE ACRES GOOD land, good building, apple and peach orchard, $4,000; 106 acres superior land, elegant house, good outbuildings, plenty of fruit, one mile from depot, only $9,000. Both cheap. J. S. FERGUSON, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 24.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone full-sized house and lot, No. 11 West 31st-st., near 5th-av. House is well built, has all the modern improvements, is in good order, and can be occupied immediately. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, vacant lots on Washington and Franklin sts., corner of Washington and Hubert sts., valuable dwelling with nine lots on 109th-st. Also, on Chatham and Pearl sts. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st.; between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City. House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

$55,000.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60; superior order, with extra size lot and stable, near Fifth-av. Hotel; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TWO MODERN HIGH-STOOP STONE houses, Elliot-place, Brooklyn, $11,000; three-story brick house, $5,500; modern house, $4,800. POILLON, No. 109 Broadway.

NINE VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—Near Central Park, on south side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., midway of the block. Apply at Sixth-av. Railroad depot.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 57TH, 98th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 119th, 120th sts., and on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th avs. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, brown-stone front; good store on first floor; on one of the up-town avenues. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

CHEAP LANDS IN MOST OF THE States, (1,000 acres for $250,) Mortgages, Stocks, Farms or Merchandise for sale or exchange. O. REED, No. 62½ Broadway, Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY basement brown-stone front, on Murray Hill. Possession 1st of December. TOWNSEND & SEARS, No. 218 Fulton-st., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia-stone house, No. 8 East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, brown-stone, four-story, in 19th-st., near 4th-av., with furniture. Price $30,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON NORTH SIDE 87th-st., between Avenue A and East River. Price $10,000. G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS, WITH HOUSE, 130 feet from 3d-av., in 81st-st., south side. Inquire of EVANS, between 61st and 62d sts., 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE completely furnished, on 19th-st. near 4th-av. Price $30,000. Address Box No. 3,017 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK.—Wanted to purchase, lots in the vincinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Call or address WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET.

TO LEASE WITH FURNITURE, OR FOR SALE, on 49th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story stone-front English basement house, in perfect order, for immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—A very desirable modern-sized house, and in a desirable part of the City, with 2½ years' lease, can be obtained on very easy terms, but the furniture, about $2,500 worth, must be purchased. For particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway.

TO LET.—AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL let, unfurnished, part of the first-class, nearly new house, No. 164 Allen-st.; six rooms, including store-room; has modern improvements; rent $60 per month; references exchanged. Apply to H. UNDERWOOD, No. 210 Eldridge-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS English basement house, 28 feet wide, in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house and furniture elegant; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR—The desirable extra wide house No. 12 East 29th-st., opposite the Church of Transfiguration. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, WITH gas, singly or en suite, in a first-class private residence, without board. No. 229 Hudson-st., near Canal-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement brick house, at very reasonable rates. The gentleman and wife will board out a portion of the rent if desired. Inquire at No. 157 West 39th-st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET—Twenty minutes from 42d-st., sixteen rooms, high ground, all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

STABLE TO RENT—REAR OF NO. 140 EAST 20th-st.; five stalls; room for three carriages; room for coachman and family; rent $125 per month. Apply at No. 65 East 19th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

TO LET—ON FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, A first-class corner store. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

NO. 98 WEST 27TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, without board. Reference given and required.

TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 100 PRINCE-st., between Mercer and Greene sts; lot 29x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR a small family, in a genteel neighborhood; east of 4th-av. would be preferred; rent not to exceed $200 per month. Inquire between hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, Room No. 11 No. 206 Broadway.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, CORNER IRving-place and 16th-st., New-York, and in close proximity to all the prominent places of public amusement. This new and magnificent hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Parties can be served at *Table d' Hote* or *Restaurant a la Carte*. In all its appointments, modern improvements and conveniences, and in the sumptuousness and elegance of its furniture, it is not surpassed by any other hotel. The style and comforts of the restaurant and the *cuisine* are equal to any in the City. French, German and Italian spoken.
ROBERTS & PALMER, Proprietors.

REUNION HOTEL, 43D-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and Madison avs., has been enlarged, richly and elegantly furnished. A few first-class families or single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms en suite or single; terms moderate. Table a la European.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 125 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; ... Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.
THE GREAT PICTURE
PAINTED BY
H. BALLING,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE
DERBY GALLERY,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRENCH OPERA.
THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 7¾ P. M.,
DEBUT OF MONS. ARMAND.
TENORE ROBUSTE.
HEROLD'S CHEF D'OEUVRE,
ZAMPA,
THE BRIDE OF MARBLE.
Opera in three acts. The Libretto, by Melesville. Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
FOR THE WEEK,
Drama of THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY.
Drama of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Revival of G. L. Fox's comic pantomime,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
Clown, G. L. Fox. Pantaloon, C. K. Fox.
Supported by the full pantomime troupe.
TWO PIECES BY THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.
NEXT SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., GRAND GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
In aid of the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.
We, the Officers and Managers of the "Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and cooperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see the "Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, First Vice-Pres.
Mrs. ROBERT FORSTER, Second Vice-Pres.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. WM. S. HILLYER, Cor. Secretary.
Mrs. HERVEY G. LAW, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.
Mrs. JOHN H. WHITE, Manager.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
to be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, New-York,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the festival there will be issued
$200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Present in United States Greenbacks......	$10,000
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester County, near New-York City......	12,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E,	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above......	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y......	3,000
1 Carriage, Horses and Harness (complete)......	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)......	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each......	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds—Ring, Ear-Rings and Pin......	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance, for......	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings......	1,000
1 Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant......	250
15 Gent's fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200......	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125......	1,875
1 Elegant first Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine......	150
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, at $75......	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing-Machines, on exhibition at their warerooms, No. 616 Broadway......	7,500
1000 copies (2 vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mr. Ann Stephens......	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils and Sleeve-Buttons, at $6......	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5......	2,500
1000 Call Bells and Plated Fruit Knives, at $3......	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing-Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast-Pins and Finger Rings, Gent's Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gent's Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gentlemen's Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., &c., amounting to......	24,225
Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at......	$100,000

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
The tickets will be supplied to all booksellers, druggists, music dealers, hotel-keepers, &c., where they can be obtained at $1 each, or in quantities at the club rates. Subscription lists are now ready, for soldiers and others (male and female) who sympathize with our object, to obtain orders for the tickets. Circulars, giving full directions, and terms to agents, will be mailed on receipt of stamp for postage.
Orders may be sent direct to us, inclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express at the following
CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	$35 00
10 " " "	9 00	50 " " "	43 00
20 " " "	17 50	100 " " "	85 00
30 " " "	26 25		

Address all orders and communications to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, 618 B'way, New-York.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing-Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

LAST GRAND CONCERTS OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE,
prior to their departure for the principal Eastern and Western cities.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will be given the
ONLY CONCERT THIS SEASON
that can be given in that city. On WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., the
LAST GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL
of the Bateman Troupe. The programme for each concert will be of the most choice description, and
MADAME PAREPA,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
and all the great artists will appear for the last time during the present season.
On the 23d inst., the entire Troupe, in conjunction with the
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
will give Rossini's
STABAT MATER,
at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and also in the same city a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, 24th inst.
The Troupe open in New-Haven on the 26th, and, after a brief tour through the New-England States, proceed West to fulfill engagements in all the chief cities.
Seats may be secured at the Brooklyn Academy and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, for either concert.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
OF
SACRED AND CLASSIC MUSIC,
SUNDAY, NOV. 18, at 8 o'clock.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON......Directors
On this occasion the entire
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE
will appear in a highly attractive programme.
Mme PAREPA,
Sig. BRIGNOLI,
Sig. FERRANTI,
Sig. FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor,
AND HIS
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats fifty cents extra, the sale of which will commence this morning at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; and Ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
"THE MYSTERY." "THE MYSTERY."
THIS EVENING, sixty-fourth performance of M. HARTZ, when he will introduce for the first time a perfectly new feat, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," "THE WONDERFUL PHENOMENON" OF THE "HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR," the most startling illusion ever witnessed.
THE BASKET TRICK, GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
And other Miracles Every Night.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will, in the course of the evening, perform on the English Concertina. Tickets 50c. Reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P. M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
HENRY VINCENT,
The English Reformer,
Will lecture on
THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT
at the
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
For sale at LIBRARY, Astor-place, No. 39 Liberty-st., and No. 72 West 38th-st.

A. A. FAVARGER INVITES THE LOVERS of languages to a requested and last expose of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 9 University-place. A reading in the French language on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. See "Instruction."

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE ONLY PLACE IN AMERICA
where can be found in association
A MUSEUM
containing over 200,000 curiosities,
A MENAGERIE
comprising the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION,
of the most splendid living specimens of natural history, and
A DRAMATIC COMPANY
unsurpassed in Drama, Spectacles, &c.
THIS SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT,
Open from sunrise until 10 P. M., affords an opportunity for
LADIES, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN
to enjoy an
ENTIRE DAY OF DELIGHTFUL RECREATION.
At all hours may be seen the
LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
EVER EXHIBITED, CONSISTING OF DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
ALL LIVING.
To afford ample room for the display of this
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
FIVE NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOONS,
have been added, containing over
ONE HUNDRED CAGES.
Notwithstanding the immense expense attending this GREAT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION, there will be
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Admission to all, including
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND LECTURE ROOM,
ONLY 30 CENTS.
CHILDREN UNDER TEN 15 CENTS.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
The pleasing, popular and interesting drama of
ROSINA MEADOWS,
Adapted to DIVERT THE YOUTHFUL IMAGINATION, leave SALUTARY IMPRESSIONS UPON THE MEMORY, and to MINISTER TO AN UPRIGHT MORAL JUDGMENT.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited,
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY,
AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS, measures 3 feet 2 inches across the shoulders, and 6 feet 3 inches around the waist. He is very intelligent, active and pleasing.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, performances will be given in the Lecture Room EVERY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, without extra charge, in which the Performing Elephant, Ponies, Trick Pony, Monkeys, Educated Mules, the Lion King with his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., will appear.

RISTORI.—TO-MORROW—PIA DI TOLOMEI.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director, J. GRAU.
Ristori ticket office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering.
RISTORI NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY. Price of admission—Orchestra seats, reserved, $3; dress circle, $2; private boxes, $4 and $5. General admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents.
FRIDAY, Nov. 16—21st Subscription.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, for the first time, in Marengo's celebrated tragedy, as PIA DI TOLOMEI.
Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½.
LAST RISTORI MATINEE—ELIZABETH.
MONDAY—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RISTORI,
THIS THURSDAY, Nov. 15, sixth and last subscription.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Ticket Offices—Brooklyn Academy and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

RISTORI MATINEE—ELIZABETH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, at 1. Doors open at 12½. LAST RISTORI MATINEE IN NEW-YORK. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her famous role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Admission to all parts of the house $2, with the exception of private boxes, which can be secured at their usual prices. To avoid the rush, please secure your seats in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Reëntree of the
ONLY GREAT FEMALE RIDER IN THE WORLD,
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
EMOTIONAL, SENSATIONAL EQUESTRIENNE.
First appearance of
ROBERT STICKNEY,
CHAMPION PAD RIDER OF THE GLOBE,
THE PARAGON OF GENERAL PERFORMERS.
First week of
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE BOY WONDER,
in his fascinating
TIGHT ROPE EXERCISES.
First week of
MR. N. AUSTIN, CLOWN, COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST.
THOSE FOUR STARS,
presented in conjunction with the best organized
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC CORPS
ever collected through the means of managerial tact and liberality, will afford
AN UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY
OF EXCELLENCE, SKILL AND EXECUTION.
First time of the National Entree entitled the
MARCH OF THE PATRIOTS,
introducing
TEN BLOODED HORSES,
ELEGANTLY CAPARISONED.
THE COMIC MULES.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
ORCHESTRA, EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN
FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES—"Symphony No. 2"—Schumann; "Nächtlicher Zug"—Liszt; and Overture, "Columbus"—Bristow.
SOLO PERFORMERS—Miss Natalie Seelig, soprano, and Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Piano.
EXTRA TICKETS for sale at the usual places. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 3, SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at TEN O'CLOCK A. M.
Admittance fifty cents. L. SPIER, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GRAND MATINEE
For the accommodation of families, ladies and children who cannot attend in the evening.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
The great
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with the
GORGEOUS TRASFORMATION SCENE,
in the same brilliant style as produced in the evening.
Admission one dollar to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for securing seats, for which purpose the Box-office will remain open until 11 A. M. on SATURDAY.
Doors open at 12 o'clock.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS:
5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. First week of a WONDERFUL DELUSION, A TRIP TO THE MOON; introducing new and novel effects never before seen on the Ethiopian stage. J. H. Budworth in new specialties, &c. Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR THE benefit of Dr. Chapin's Sunday-school, at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 15 and 16. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

2D PROMENADE CONCERT.—HOLDING'S Thirty-seventh Regiment N. G. Band. Saturday evening, Nov. 17. Broadway and 25th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, stylish, sound and quite gentle; carriage, park phaeton, shifting-top buggy, with pole and shafts; single and double harness, saddle, bridles, whips, blankets, &c.; carriage, phaeton and buggy of best make and in good order. To be seen at private stable, in alley, rear of Lafayette-place, (entrance No. 376 Bowery,) from 9 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, HARNESS, &c.—400 carriages, 100 sleighs, 1,000 setts harness, 2,000 straps sleigh-bells, for sale at wholesale prices; several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MORGAN HORSES; young and sound; 15 hands high; drive double, single and go under saddle. To be seen at WILSON & SWIFT'S stables, 14th-st., next the French Theatre. Also a coupe rockaway, Woods' make, nearly new. Call in the morning.

COUPE—AN ELEGANT COUPE FOR SALE cheap, only two years in use; first-class article, made by Wood Brothers. Apply, for particulars, at J. W. Hickey's furniture store, No. 803 Broadway, entrance on 11th-st.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BLANKETS, new, $2 50; wagons, ambulances, tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers, McClellan riding saddles, Colt's revolvers, iron bedsteads. W. A. CARTER, No. 82 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 28th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

COAL.

COAL $7. FLOUR $12.—PEOPLE'S COAL and Flour office, No. 208 Broadway. Coal and flour sold at wholesale prices. Send orders immediately, before prices advance. N. B.—Tickets for all the City railroads for sale.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. FARRELL & BRO., No. 25 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AT 8
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the brilliant and beautiful artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 15, in C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of
EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE,
EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE.
(Specially adapted for Mrs. Bowers.)
LADY ISABEL, MME. VINE, }..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
a personation of thrilling tenderness and beauty, supported by
Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM and a powerful cast.
EAST LYNNE
EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

A CARD. WINTER GARDEN
Mr. STUART begs to announce that
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will open his regular
SERIES OF PERFORMANCES
at this theatre on
TUESDAY, Nov. 27,
in the character of
HAMLET,
alternating with Max Maretzek's
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Seats may be secured Nov. 19.

MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
AT WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Mr. MAX MARETZEK to give a series of
FIFTEEN EVENING PERFORMANCES
OF
ITALIAN OPERA.
Alternating with the performances of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
To be given on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY
OF EACH WEEK FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY,
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.
The repertoire will consist of the following operas:
MONDAY, Nov. 26—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30—STAR OF THE NORTH.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 31—A GRAND MATINEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Persons desirous of subscribing for the entire season are respectfully informed that the Box Office will be open for subscribers on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19, 20 and 21. The sale of tickets for single representations will begin at the usual ticket offices, and at the Winter Garden, Thursday, Nov. 22.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS
Of the modern and
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.
With entire completeness in scenery, elegance of appointments, correct costumes, and excellent distribution of characters, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 15,
will be presented Sheridan's brilliant Comedy of
THE RIVALS.
FRIDAY, Nov. 16—THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
SATURDAY, Nov. 17—£100,000.
The third of the series of old Comedies, entitled
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
is in rehearsal, and will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
TUESDAY, Nov. 20—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
In active preparation an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.
SATURDAY—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
To Matinée, 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.

THE	GREAT LEON,	ALL
MONSTER	EDWIN KELLY,	ABOARD
TRIP	GEO. CHRISTY,	AT A
AROUND	NELSE SEYMOUR,	QUARTER
THE	JOHN ALLEN,	TO EIGHT
WORLD.	SAM PRICE.	O'CLOCK.

Passengers procure tickets early.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HOLDING'S 37TH REGIMENT, N. G., BAND.—Second Promenade Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, Broadway and 25th-st.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS'
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTE.
The public and the patrons of the WELL-KNOWN DECKER PIANOS are cautioned against buying any Decker Piano which purports to be a Decker Brothers Piano, and does not have in raised letters on the iron plate at the left side the words
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.
The Decker Brothers' Piano is sold at No. 91 Bleecker-street only, and at no other place in the same street.

J. SHUBERTH & CO., NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, one of the great publishing houses in Europe, invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of foreign and American MUSIC, and request a call for Catalogues.

KIRDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

AT A BARGAIN—TWO ELEGANT 7¼-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, finished in the most superb style; carved legs, round corners, overstrung bass, rich tone and great power, magnificent carved cases, full iron frame; contain all modern improvements; are new, and made by Haines Bros., of this City, and fully warranted for five years, and will be sold at a positive bargain for cash. Apply at BATTERSON'S, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, SECond-hand, in good order, price $550. Great bargains in Boston and New-York. New and second-hand pianos. Pianos to let, and sold on monthly payments.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BASSO IN A first-class quartette choir, either in this City or Brooklyn. Address for three days B. B., Box No. 738 New-York Post-office.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND cabinet organs for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST, an engagement in New-York or vicinity; best of references. Apply to J. W. CURRIER, at Mason & Hamlin's, No. 596 Broadway.

DANCING

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 29 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.

CALIFORNIA.

Financial Affairs—Mining Interests—The Chinese Population—Theatres and Opera—Silk Manufactures—Fall Shooting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1866.

Since the sailing of the last steamer nothing new or strange has occurred. Queen Emma has left us—sailed on the 13th, in the *Vanderbilt*, and she is probably half-way home now, as the *Vanderbilt* is the fleetest of the fleet, and has orders to "travel."

Financial matters have not improved much. Money is still quoted "tight," and good paper can be had in the street at two per cent. a month, and even three has been paid. Why do not some of your wealthy capitalists send out their surplus capital here and keep it here, as long as they can get two per cent. in gold as interest? Securities are good and payments prompt. We want capital. We want more banks and money accommodation. The Bank of California has a capital of five millions, which is but a drop in the bucket, and could use twice that sum with the same facility that they do now their five. There are so many enterprises under way that require money, which eventually will be self-sustaining institutions, that the call is greater than the supply. We are daily increasing our manufactures and diminishing our importations, which will eventually obviate the necessity for heavy shipments of coin; but just now we want it all. A large amount of money is tied up in grain, and tonnage is scarce. We want a dozen ships now to load this week, in addition to the twelve now loading. I do not mean that our grain crop is our reliance—far from it, for the crop amounts to only a million of sacks, worth say nearly two millions of dollars. Two or three of our best mines produce more money in a year. So, while the grain crop is a very reliable and desirable product, the gold crop is the support of the country, so entirely as to render the grain hardly worth mentioning. Still, a million or so of dollars would help our little financial affairs very much just now. The recent advance in gold East has had a tendency to make coin scarce, for every man doing business with the East has raked and scraped every dollar he could to remit; and as the last gold quotations are 53 we shall be drained of coin this steamer, and money will consequently continue "tight."

The quartz mining interests are looking very well, and new mines are being discovered every day, some good and some of too low a grade of ores to justify working at present rates of labor. We are daily reducing the cost of working mines, and the experience of the past is beginning to tell. We are learning how to do it, and by the aid of improvements in machinery, labor is saved. We occasionally see large invoices of expensive machinery coming out from the East for mining purposes. It is literally taking coals to Newcastle, and money wasted. It is hardly reasonable to suppose machinery can be got up in the East as applicable to the purpose as here on the spot, where we have the advantage of practical experiment and constant tests on a large scale.

Machinery from the East for mining purposes is a good deal like the superintendents from the same quarter—very expensive and very worthless. Every man to his calling, and a dry-goods-man is not always perfect in his knowledge of rocks, except in the pockets of his constituents. The affairs of some of the New-York Companies have been terribly "botched" by their men sent out to astonish us. I must confess they do astonish us very much by what they think they know and by what they do.

Public opinion is setting strongly in favor of John Chinaman, who has always been an abused individual—with this cheap labor we can accomplish wonders, and to it we are indebted for the rapid progress of our end of the Pacific Railroad—5,000 Celestials are pecking away at the granite rocks of the Sierra Nevadas, and it is bound to tell. The Chinese work faithfully, and never indulge in "strikes," they never form "associations," and don't think they own the country. A few demagogues make a great fuss about their taking the bread from the mouths of the white laborers—that is all right if they do, for white laborers open their mouths too much and too wide, and do more talking and whisky-drinking than labor. When John Chinaman can vote he will be discovered suddenly to be a valuable member of society; at present he is more intent on his dollar a day than politics, and if his example was more widely followed, the country would be better off, as well as the individuals themselves. Politics and horse-racing sadly demoralize.

By this steamer, Edwin Forrest leaves us. He has been sojourning for the last three months at the Geyser Springs, and has almost entirely recovered his health, and beside gaining his health takes away some very substantial results from his trip here. Mr. Forrest has gained many warm friends, and I trust will take with him some pleasant recollections of California, as well as our regrets at his departure.

A very successful opera season closed last evening, netting the managers a handsome profit, and now we are ready for another troupe, and I hope we shall be able to induce some good artists to come to us. A good opera company, not too large, and judiciously managed, will pay very fairly.

The first results of our newly established silk manufactory were exhibited in a window a few days since, being a dress pattern which no lady need be ashamed to wear, and the enterprise may be set down as a decided success. The raw material is at present imported from China, but the day is not far distant when we will raise it at home, as it has been demonstrated that the climate is particularly favorable to the silk worm, and parties are going into it largely. We now manufacture our own lead pipe, matches, pickles and preserves, cordage, leather, wooden ware, brooms, large quantities of boots and shoes, blankets and woollen goods, babies, and many other articles too numerous to mention—the latter crop a very sure one and very abundant. San Francisco can boast of the handsomest girls and the rosiest rollicking little rascally boys that ever were seen anywhere. It is a great country for dogs, children and fleas.

Our Fall shooting opens splendidly. Uncle Billy Forst, who lives down at Santa Clara, fifty miles below, writes me that the air is full of snipe; that ducks and geese almost eat him up; quail and pigeons flying around, daring him to shoot. Uncle Billy is authority on all shooting matters, and the departure of this steamer will be the signal for my departure from town with gun and dog for Santa Clara. It only takes two hours by rail to land in the midst of this Hunter's Paradise. I shall refrain from giving any statistics of the "day's shooting," inasmuch as one or two gentlemen of my acquaintance, who live down on Long Island, and never saw over one duck in a flock, have taken it upon themselves to criticize my little account of my fishing expeditions. We can readily comprehend here how large a story seems to people who are satisfied to scour ten miles square of Long Island scrub oaks for a shot at a blue jay; and if they get one woodcock or quail they are in ecstacy, and rush down to John Conroy's, and herald the feat. John Carrington, editor of the *Commissionaire*, and a couple of old fossils, neighbrrs of his, are very much exercised because I said Long Island was sandy. They have written seven pages to prove to me that I was mistaken, and as they seem to *insist* upon it, I hereby take all back. Long Island is not sandy. It *has* soil somewhere, if you can find it. I know that my friends above alluded to can show it to me, for they have carted on at least two feet of it in the last two years, and rejoice in two farms—one that was there, and another that they have brought there and put on top. Long Island abounds in game (I am making none,) and the shooting is splendid. I myself saw a "mud hen," and followed a "rildee" three miles along the beach, not at Rockaway, but at "Mattenwaulk," John Carrington's standpoint, from which to feel sorry that everybody else has not a "box" down that way. Long Island is a very nice country, and I like it much, and wish I had a home there half equal to either of those gentlemen. I should be very thankful; but it *is* a little sandy (scissors!) or rather *was*, but I have taken that all back. I will say that Long Island affords mighty good fishing, and I say that voluntarily, without fear of John Carrington.

Speaking of shooting it is getting to be quite the fashion here for gentlemen to take their families out into the country and camp out under the trees. They pitch their tent and lead a gypsy life for a month, shooting, fishing, doing their own cooking, and very little washing. As it never rains until a proper time appointed by the Almanac, there is no fear of a damper upon their enjoyment, and they come back very brown and very healthy. The Doctors discourage the fashion very much, as it interferes sadly with their practice, and if universally adopted, would leave them like Othello, without any occupation. There are any number of ladies who can handle a double-barrel with with effect, and bring down their birds with the *nonchalance* of old sportsmen.

They adopt the Bloomer costume, and seem very loth to give up the pants, which the sex have a general desire to monopolize anyhow—that is, they did, before "tilters" came in vogue. Since which, we don't see them, and we certainly could if they were there.

We have had a Horse Fair and races at "Busy View Park," which wound up with a grand tournament and award of prizes for the best lady equestriennes, some twelve ladies contending for the prize. The characteristic gallantry of the great American Nation was fully illustrated by the award of a prize to every lady that rode. It would not do to let any one of them go off feeling badly. They all rode best, and all received a prize, and were consequently happy. The whole affair was a sort of mutual admiration society.

The *furore* for horseback riding is great, and every lady who can sit a horse is out scampering over the sand-hills, leaving their husband's shirts in a buttonless state, and domestic affairs at sixes and sevens.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's *Colorado* is being altered for the China route, and will sail as the pioneer ship Jan. 1. Her guards have been removed, outside staterooms cut away, and everything made staunch and strong. She is a magnificent ship, and her departure will be hailed as the advent of a great future for California. With this splendid steam line, connecting with the great Pacific Railroad, we shall be the centre of trade, and the great half-way house of all nations, and the day is not distant when we shall speak patronizingly of the thriving little village of New-York. PODGERS.

CANADA.

Party Leaders and Cabinet Changes—The Delegation to England—The Fenian Trials.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 12, 1866.

The history of the public men of Canada, if faithfully recorded, would neither be inviting nor instructive, except, perhaps to point a moral for future statesmen. In the course of the twenty-five years which have elapsed since the union of Upper and Lower Canada, there have been upwards of a dozen Administrations. Passing over the unimportant one that followed the union, the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry maintained a hold for many years. Neither Mr. Baldwin nor Mr. Lafontaine was successful in the general sense, yet both succeeded in keeping political control of the country, and the former only gave way when forced into retirement by his own friends. Then came Mr. Hincks, the most successful politician that Canada has produced, who was rewarded with a Governorship by an English Whig Ministry. Mr. Dominick Daly, facetiously termed "the lily of the valley," or "everlasting Secretary," although a mere political cipher, having served both parties, also had the good fortune to obtain a Governorship. Mr. Hincks ruled his party with a rod of iron, and never was party leader more implicitly obeyed. He would not take "No" for an answer; and it has often been remarked of him that he saved his administration a world of trouble by making all appointments without even a day's consideration, a practice which some of his successors might have followed with advantage.

Mr. Baldwin, although successful as a party leader to some extent, was by no means an able politician. Circumstances favored him, and he was regarded as the idol of his party; but he ultimately lost their confidence. His coadjutor, Mr. Lafontaine, was no more than an equal; he, however, became a Baronet, and subsequently Chief-Justice of Lower Canada. Mr. Hincks was far the ablest politician of his school, and associated with him were men who were but puppets in his hands. He was not only able to lead but to govern, and he did so with a boldness that astonished some while it terrified others. Clever but unscrupulous, he stopped at nothing in seeking to aggrandize himself, which he succeeded in doing, but at the expense of his party, for when he left office the Reform Party was scattered into fragments. Defying public opinion upon the question of secularizing the Clergy Reserves, he met Parliament in a temporizing spirit. He was met with a bold front alike by Reformers and Conservatives, and defeated at the first onset. An appeal was made to the country, and the new Parliament found Mr. Hincks in the minority. A change of Ministry was the result, and Mr. Hincks, with a number of his supporters, went over to the new government. Mr. Hincks long played the jackall to his political mentor, Mr. Baldwin, but deserted him in the hour of need, and the latter, disgusted with the treachery, retired from public life altogether. Mr. Hincks found defection in his own camp afterward. Mr. Malcolm Cameron, a rough-hewn sort of political braggart, left him in the pet, and was the cause of much trouble in getting a candidate to defeat his own successor in office; yet he fell back into the ranks again, and became as obedient as ever. This Mr. Cameron became a member of the Legislative Council, and a few years ago was pitchforked into the office of Queen's Printer, for which he had not the first qualification. His appointment was as surprising as it was undeserving, but he was a deep schemer, and had to be got out of the way. The Government were more frightened than hurt, for Cameron's influence was much over-rated. He was a pretended friend of the first coalition, but gave them the slip, and is happy now in the enjoyment of the profits of a lucrative business.

The coalition of 1854 came into office, and soon after Mr. Hincks accepted the Governorship of the Windward Islands. It is well known that he had in various ways been trying to ingratiate himself with the powers that be in England. He had deceived the country with a scheme for the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, by declaring that the English capitalists who had taken it in hand would not ask the province for a dollar until the road was finished. How well the promise was kept is shown by the fact that Parliament had to grant a loan of $16,000,000 to complete the road. The expenditure of the money can scarcely be regretted, but the means by which it was obtained, the duplicity of Mr. Hincks and Mr. Jackson, the contractor, will be held in remembrance. The Knight of Dundrum, as he was familiarly termed, took to the wise course of adopting the policy of his predecessor; and joining hands with Mr. Morin, he thereby secured the support of the great body of the French Canadian representatives, while at the same time, Mr. Hincks, in order to be revenged upon that section of the Reformers who had deserted him, gave in his adhesion to the Coalition, on condition of two friends being taken into the Government. The arrangement was completed, and in a short time Mr. John A. Macdonald introduced and carried a bill for the abrogation of the Clergy Reserves, notwithstanding Sir Allan McNab and Mr. Macdonald had up to that time strenuously opposed all interference with the question. Many changes followed, and finally the Premier had to give way. He always entertained the belief that Macdonald had undermined him and sought his deposition as the means of elevating himself. Sir Allan McNab was in very indifferent health during the time of his Premiership, and it was said that certain supporters of the Coalition insisted upon his retirement as the condition of their continued support. Nay, it has even been insinuated that prominent Conservatives were the prime movers in the work of dethroning their leader. However it may have been, it was an ungracious act to throw Sir Allan aside. Sir E. P. Tache, the friend of Sir Allan, now became First Minister, but not long after he was succeeded by Mr. Macdonald, who also held the position, but for a short period. Mr. Cartier, formerly a great Radical, now came to the surface and took the position of Premier. Clever and pertinacious, he held the place in spite of all the thundering of the Opposition press and opponents in Parliament. Few men could have done better, but then he was but nominally chief of the Government. Mr. Macdonald was Premier *de facto*, just as he is to-day. Mr. Cartier played his part well, and between them he and Macdonald have managed things quite satisfactorily, as the phrase goes. These political twins, although nurtured in opposite schools, have been in every respect successful as political leaders, but unfortunately this has been accomplished at the expense of the party who cheered them on and applauded everything they did.

But the darkest phase in Canadian politics is the conduct of certain public men toward one another. The members of the Coalition were constantly assailed by the leaders of the Opposition in the most vehement terms of denunciation; yet, in spite of all that had been said, the leaders of both the Coalition and the Opposition came together in a loving embrace. It might have suited the purposes of Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. George Brown, Mr. Cartier and Mr. McDougall to fraternize for political, not to say selfish, ends, but they can never efface the recollection of the time when they did otherwise than act in unison, and lead the country to believe they were a band of loving brothers. The truth will be made apparent some day, when, without doubt, it will be found that there was more pretence than patriotism in the course adopted for the avowed purpose of carrying Confederation. Mr. Brown declared, almost with tears in his eyes, that he found himself compelled to support a Coalition, because he desired to benefit the country, and when he became President of the Council which embraced his two great political enemies, he pledged himself to cast aside all other considerations, and work determinedly for the accomplishment of Confederation. But he forgot his promise, and looking to something else, he found himself alone upon a certain point at issue, and straightway threw up office. Mr. Brown made Confederation his hobby, and said he cared for nothing else until it was settled; everything worked favorably toward that end, but Mr. Brown permitted personal considerations to get the better of him, and he abandoned the great cause he had espoused, for his leaving the Cabinet was a virtual abandonment of it. Those of his colleagues who stuck by the ship were probably no more patriotic than Mr. Brown, as it may have been a consideration with them whether it were wise to sacrifice $6,000 a year each; they remained in office, and certainly deserve some praise for the stand they took. The members of the present Coalition Ministry are not alone to blame for political tergiversation, for there is hardly a public man in the Province who has not changed his politics. If Messrs. Brown, Cartier, McGee, Macdonald, Galt, Howland and McDougall forget their party predilections, and become members of a coalition, it does not become such men as Mr. Sanfield Macdonald to upbraid them with it, for he himself entered into negotiations to become the colleague of the other Macdonald, and the only cause of failure was an undue weight in the Cabinet. There was Mr. Foley, who threw himself away, and has since dwindled out of sight. He had ability but lacked discretion, yet might have done better if his evil star had not been over him. Always facile, he completed his ruin by joining the Coalition Ministry. He was a needy politician, and when appointed Postmaster-General, his poverty but not his will consented. Mr. Brown's chance for revenge came, and the reform section which he led secured Mr. Foley's defeat at the polls. Messrs. Brown, McDougall and Howland have done the very thing for which they condemned Mr. Foley, and turned him out of Parliament. Talk of party defection and political inability after that. Party allegiance is no longer a matter of importance to a politician who has his personal ends to serve, and however reckless and unfaithful he may be himself, he finds occasion to chide others with want of consistency. Canadian politicians may well say to themselves,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us."

THE MINISTERIAL HEGIRA.

Wednesday next is the day fixed upon for the flight of half the Ministry across the Atlantic. Regular Cabinet meetings have been things of the past for several days, and the delegates have been at their homes arranging for the voyage. M. Langevin, formerly Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, has been appointed Postmaster-General, in room of Mr. Howland, who has taken the Finance Department. The Solicitor-Generalship East remains vacant for the present. This appointment shows that M. Langevin is not in bad odor with Lord Monck, and strengthens the belief that His Excellency acted upon no advice in the Lamirande extradition affair. He is supposed to be alone to blame, and very strong doubts are entertained that he will remain here after the consummation of confederation. His recall is not improbable, and the fact of his going to England next month looks as if there was something in the wind. All the papers connected with the Lamirande case have been transmitted to England, and, as it must be apparent that the man was wrongly given up, Lord Monck must answer for the wrong, and not M. Langevin. The delegates to England are expected to remain there at least three months.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The trials of the Fenian prisoners drag slowly along, but two more have been convicted and condemned to suffer death; that they will undergo the penalty no one here believes; in fact, the opinion gains ground every day that none of the culprits will be executed. The acquittal of the Protestant minister Lumsden has produced a bad effect. He was, say some, fully as guilty as priest McMahon; hence it is believed by Roman Catholics that his creed saved him. The idea is absurd enough; but it is held to be quite clear that if the one was guilty, so was the other. Lumsden's drunkenness was made the excuse for his folly, but it could not gainsay the fact of his having acted as chaplain to the Fenian army. There is nothing strange in all this, for if the case had been reversed Protestants would have talked just as the Catholics do. There does not appear to be so much interest taken in the Fenian trials as at first, and the attendance at Court is much smaller than during the trials of Lynch and Lumsden. The former bears his sentence with perfect equanimity, and seems to think himself a martyr to the cause of Irish liberty. He has made up his mind to die bravely, and gives but little concern to the expectations of a commutation of sentence. The other trials proceed this week.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Match for $1,000.

Yesterday afternoon a match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, between the well-known trotting horse *Commodore Nutt*, to wagon, driven by John Crooks, and E. Wunder's g. g. *Harry*, in harness, driven by John Lovett, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The gray horse made his first appearance on the turf a few weeks ago, when he trotted a match against time, being backed to trot a mile in 2:45, which he did in 2:41 on his first trial. In the match yesterday *Commodore Nutt* was the favorite at $100 to $80 before the start. *Harry* won the first heat cleverly in 2:52¼, but the betting was still in favor of the *Commodore*. The second heat was won by *Harry* in 2:54, and he came in first in the third heat, but it was given to the *Commodore* on account of the former having run some distance; time 2:57. The betting now changed to $100 to $80 on *Harry*, who won the fourth heat and race in 2:52. The winner is a steady, promising horse, and will be heard of again to advantage next season.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I.—Match, $1,000; mile heats; best three in five.

J. Lovett named g. g. Harry, in harness	1	1	2	1
J. Crooks named b. g. Commodore Nutt, to wagon	2	2	1	2

Time—2:52¼, 2:54, 2:57, 2:52.

To-day a match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, between J. Phillips' b. m. *Old Man's Mare*, in harness, and W. Borst's br. g. *Brown George*, with running mate, comes off on the Fashion Course.

The Educational and Religious Wants of the South.

This was the subject of a lecture delivered by Gen. Clinton B. Fiske last evening before a rather small audience, in the South Ninth-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburgh. The lecturer commenced by saying that he should probably travel outside of his text in the course of his remarks, and he was as good as his word. Indeed, he had very little to say about the educational and religious wants of the South, and a good deal to say about politics and the evil effects of the Johnsonian policy, which appeared to be quite as satisfactory to his audience. At the close of the rebellion he said he was ordered into the Freedmen's Bureau, and had jurisdiction over Kentucky, Tennessee, parts of Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, &c., so that he knew whereof he spoke. At that time there was no law south of the Ohio River, society was in a chaotic state, and the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee leaned on the military arm to preserve order. When the Freedmen's Bureau first went down there they found the Southern people submissive. They were willing that the loyal men should rule the country, and the more sensible of them said that those who had saved the country ought to rule it. This state of feeling continued for months. As long as there was loyalty at Washington everything was quiet. But when the President inaugurated his policy for the restoration of the rebels to power, there was a sudden change, and things had grown worse ever since, until the Southern people read the election returns last week, since which time they had begun to be quiet again. They now see that the Johnson policy cannot succeed, and that the loyal men of this country who saved it are determined to rule it. The speaker here read a letter which he had just received from a prominent lawyer of Nashville, in which the writer says that Andrew Johnson will be buried deeper than Vallandigham, and congratulates the Republicans of the North on having saved the country. He also read a letter just received by him from a Methodist minister in the interior of Georgia, detailing the atrocities that were being daily committed upon the freedmen by a band of rebel outlaws calling themselves the "Black Cavalry." He says that if Johnson's policy were to succeed, and the South were restored with her old rulers, the whole Southern country would be ruined. The name of this minister was Conway, and he had been all through the war among the strongest rebels and supporters of the South; but he now exhorted the loyal men of the North to come down there and establish Christian civilization and save the country. The speaker also read a letter from a Union man in Arkansas, in which he says that treason was never more rampant there than now, and that there was but one thing that could rescue Andrew Johnson from the deepest infamy, and that was to resign. He is no more the President whom the people elected than Jeff. Davis is; and if there were a spark of manhood left in him he would admit the fact, and acknowledge that it was not legal for him to continue to hold the office. The speaker then reverted to the present condition of the Southern Churches—poor and destitute—and said that little could be expected of them in the way of establishing religious schools. The dependence for education of all kinds must be mainly on the North, and he urged them to contribute liberally for the support of the Freedmen's schools, which were doing the work of regeneration for the Southern people. A hundred thousand had already received the rudiments of education in these schools; but there were a million black children still knocking for admission. The thirst for knowledge among these people was only less extraordinary than their rapid advancement in learning. They were already monopolizing the learning and literature of the South, and this it was that excited the jealousy and hatred of those who had been in the habit of ruling the Southern people. The Southern Church at present was not in a temper to assist the cause of education among the freedmen, even if they had the means. In order to show this the speaker read copious extracts from the address of the Southern clergy to the Christian world, issued from Richmond in 1863, in which they advocate Slavery as a Divine institution, and he said that hardly one of them had renounced the doctrines then set forth since the war; but, on the contrary, had on several occasions reaffirmed them. The speaker attributed the Memphis massacre to the policy of the Administration, and said that a President of a Johnson Club in that city was the leader of the mob. But the recent elections had changed the current of feeling, and Union men had reason for thankfulness and hope. He held in his hands a document signed by Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, Trenholm, of the rebel Cabinet, Pinckney, of Charleston, and others, indorsing the school for freedmen in Charleston, and exhorting the friends of freedmen in the North to continue their good work. Truly this was the age of wonders. Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, indorsing a school for freedmen, the Chicago *Times* advocating impartial suffrage, and the New-York *Herald* recommending Horace Greeley for the United States Senate! Let us all be thankful that we live in these latter days.

Overland Journey Around the World.

Raphael Pumpelly, Esq., delivered an instructive and interesting lecture before the members and friends of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms in Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, last evening. The room was filled to its utmost capacity by an attentive and appreciative audience. The lecture consisted of a very graphic account of the speaker's "overland journey around the world." He had seen a great many places, a variety of peoples, customs, habits and practices, both social and political, all of which he appeared to think he must describe in the limits of one lecture, and he executed the thought in a most successful and masterly manner, condensing into his address of about an hour and a half a vast amount of such information as our people generally would desire to receive about the more distant nations to whom we are being constantly brought into close relations. After encountering difficulties in crossing this continent, including narrow escapes with life several times from the very inconsiderate and unmannerly Apache Indians and other tribes equally ungracious, he reached the Pacific shores and visited the Sandwich Islands. He found the Polynesians largely benefitted by the presence of the Gospel missionaries among them, although some of the evils which commerce had dragged with it and introduced had contributed largely to the deterioration of the race. From thence he visited Japan, then China, then Liberia, on his way homeward. China was not a pleasant country in which to live; it was too full of human life, and the atmosphere was continually impregnated with odors that were not only annoying but unhealthy. In the more northern latitudes through which he traveled on his return he had endured cold weather with the thermometer at 75° below zero, and in the more southern clime with the thermometer at 120° in the shade and 160° in the sun. Both China and Japan were destined by the march of events which was bringing us more and more in contact with them, to take a leading part in the great progressive work of the early future. Both the Chinese and Japanese had proved themselves industrious, indomitable, and they adapted themselves to all climates readily, adding wealth and noble example to the communities into which they were introduced. In consideration of the improvements now going on, the progress of Christian civilization in the countries referred to, it must be seen that there was being completed a grand cycle in the history of the civilization of the world.

The lecture was listened to with the closest attention throughout, and was received with hearty applause, followed by a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks.

The room of the Young Men's Christian Association has become too small, or rather the audiences have become too large who determine to listen to the excellent lectures which are delivered from that rostrum from time to time, and it has been suggested that this expansion must accommodate itself in some other way than by inconvenient crowding.

The Metropolitan Bible Union.

A large meeting of the Baptists was held last evening in the Sixteenth-street Church, near Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of forming an auxiliary Bible Union for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and their vicinity. At 7:30 o'clock precisely the meeting was opened with prayer by the presiding officer, Rev. Dr. Westcott, who explained in brief the object of the gathering, and expressed the wish that the preliminaries of permanent organization should be quickly disposed of, so as to allow full time for the addresses of the advertised speakers. A constitution and by-laws were then adopted, in the former of which it was resolved that the title of the organization shall be "The Metropolitan Bible Union." The Union then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, A. T. Mason, Esq.; Secretary, W. D. Wright; Treasurer, Geo. A. Merwin.

Rev. U. C. Brewer was then introduced. He spoke of the importance of the Word of God. He would not make too much of that Word; he would not make it equal to God, or to the Spirit, but the danger was that men were disposed to underrate its value. He could not think of a grander, nobler work than that of the American Bible Union in attempting a purification of the Holy Bible. That very many imperfections, and great ones, too, exist in the present common version, is not denied by any one. Doctors of Divinity are every Sunday engaged in correcting, in a small way, the mistakes of our common translation. Then why, he asked, should we not have a corrected Bible at once? The literary world is jealous of its work, and compels at once the correction of any error in its writings. This purification of the Word would contribute greatly toward the unity of the Christian Church. The work of the Bible Union is calculated to produce this effect. If the Bible were only purified, the great controversies of the day would be settled. The question of the mode of baptism would no longer be mooted. Once settle the question whether the Greek word translated "baptize" means to immerse or not, and the end of the great controversy between Baptists and Anti-Baptists is accomplished. The truth should be made known among the masses in the simplest, clearest, plainest language. The work of the Union was not only to secure a pure version of the Scriptures, but also to scatter it throughout the land, so that all the people may learn the way of salvation. The people of the South, once cursed by Slavery, error and untruth, are now ready for emancipated truth. They hunger for the Word of God. Not only the poor freedman but his former master, also—all want to hear its glad tidings. The fields are white to the harvest. The reverend gentleman concluded his remarks with an earnest appeal for funds with which to carry out the noble project contemplated by this auxiliary Union.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith followed the previous speaker in a few brief, telling words, in which he strongly sustained the appeal of "his brother," and hoped the audience would respond liberally thereto.

Subscriptions were then received, after which the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

Soiree Dansante.

M. De Garmo gave his opening *soirée* of the season last evening in the *salle de danse* of Miner & Somerville's Artorium, Fifth-avenue. The fine hall—the largest devoted to the joyous goddess in the City—was tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted for the occasion. An excellent orchestra, conducted by M. Gieseman, contributed the music. The attendance at the opening promenade was not large, but as the hour advanced the extremely fashionable made an appearance. Meteors may disappoint the expectant, but fair women can be relied upon to discover their brilliancy when music and the dance are the tempters, and beaux await the shower. The assemblage was in keeping with the ancient reputation of entertainments of this character, to which Fifth-avenue has contributed the fair representatives of its wealth and beauty. There was that variety of dress in material and composition to which the peculiar descriptive talent of the *modiste* only could do justice. Pink, white and lilac, it may be said, however, were the favorite colors. Hair was done up in a variety of styles, suggesting the fond hope that the monstrous waterfall is about to discover its composition in some more graceful form. The gentlemen were solemnly elegant. White vests, it appears, were not "the thing" at Saratoga; hence they have been banished from fashionable circles until reinstated by the mysterious power which controls such destinies. Sober sombreness was therefore the leading characteristic of the gallants last night, who flitted about, the most graceful shadows possible.

By midnight the programme had been gone through, and, highly pleased with the two social hours, the party adjourned to the banquet hall, where refreshments were provided, the table being arranged with good taste and well furnished with the good things which when consumed do not lessen, but add to the appetite for enjoyment.

Refreshment concluded, dancing was resumed and kept up merrily for another hour, concluding with the German.

These private *soirées* are truly enjoyable, being marked by the presence of a comfortable home-feeling which is not always to be found in the larger fashionable gatherings. M. De Garmo has opened the season brilliantly.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Board of County Canvassers.—This Board met pursuant to adjournment yesterday. Large numbers of errors were discovered in the returns, showing that the canvassers appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners are quite as incompetent for their duties as were those appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Out of seventeen returns canvassed on Tuesday, seven had to be sent back for correction. In some of the returns votes appeared for candidates to fill the vacancy in the Board of Supervisors created by the death of Elijah F. Purdy. Mr. Tweed argued that these votes could not be counted, as the law provided that the vacancy must be filled by the members of the Board themselves. Mr. Ely and others were of a different opinion, and the matter was laid over until the final session of the Board.

Grand Lodge of Good Samaritans.—Representatives of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria met in the hall No. 166 Clinton-street, on Wednesday afternoon, to organize a Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, under the jurisdiction of the Right Worthy National Grand Lodge of North America. After the election of officers, Charles A. Slyvert being R. W. P. G. C., their installation took place. The Order was instituted in 1847, for the spread of the doctrine of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and for mutual aid during sickness.

Our Wharves and Piers.—The Committee of the State Senate charged with making inquiry into the condition of our wharves and piers, yesterday took a trip up both rivers in the steamer *Christyna*, accompanied by several of our prominent merchants and ship-owners. The bad condition of the wharves was evident to all. To-day the Committee meet at 1 o'clock to hear counsel on behalf of the Harbor Commissioners and others.

Found Dead.—About 6 A. M. yesterday, the dead body of Anthony Powell was found lying in an area, at No. 47 Robinson-street. It is supposed that deceased fell into the area-way while intoxicated. Coroner Gover was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 43 years of age.

The Medical College for Women.—Mr. C. Fowler Wells will give a course of lectures on phrenology, commencing on the evening of the 16th inst., at the Medical College for Women, No. 74 East Twelfth-street. The proceeds will be paid over to the College fund.

Fare Reduced.—The first class steamers *Continental* and *Elm City*, running between New-York and New-Haven, have reduced their fare to seventy-five cents, with "no charge for berth."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Bigamy.—A girl named Frances Theresa Rigley, aged 17 years, and a man named Van Rensselaer Ten Broeck, aged 35 years, appeared in Justice Dailey's Court, yesterday morning, charged with bigamy under the following circumstances: About twelve months since Frances, who was residing with her mother in South First-street, E. D., married Ten Broeck. At that time, it is alleged, he had a wife living in New-Jersey. However, this second young woman (the prisoner) did not remain with him very long, but ran away with and married an old flame named James Rigley. Thereupon Ten Broeck returned to his first wife, but he abandoned her soon afterward and again lived with Frances, who had in turn left her second husband, Rigley. The latter was so incensed that he procured warrants for the arrest of both parties, and they were accordingly taken into custody by the Forty-fifth Precint Police. They will be arraigned for examination this morning.

Two Mile Foot Race.—A foot race for $400—two miles—took place yesterday afternoon between Rooney, the Long Island champion, and W. E. Harding, of New-York. Rooney is a tall well-built young fellow, his antagonist being short and stout. The former is said to have been in active training, while the latter had evidently taken no care of himself. Rooney got the start and ran right away from Harding, who, however, crept up and gradually passed his antagonist. At the end of the first mile Harding was 200 feet ahead. Time: Harding, 4:20; Rooney, 4:27. On the second mile Harding had the lead, his friends backing him at $10 to $2. Rooney, however, succeeded in coming up and passing him, but Harding soon afterward put on a "spurt," and came in a winner. Time: Harding, 4:19½; Rooney, 5:27.

The Greene-avenue Railroad Case.—In the Supreme Court, before Judge Gilbert, yesterday, the case of the injunction obtained by the residents of Greene-avenue against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which was dissolved, was brought up again, on motion of counsel, who applied for a stay of proceedings until the question was decided by the General Term, the object being to prevent the company from laying their track, (as authorized by the Common Council,) pending the final decision of the matter. The Court refused to grant the application, but allowed an order to show cause, returnable this morning.

A Man Beaten and Robbed.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night a man named Joseph Kelly, while going through Walworth-street, on his way homeward, was attacked by three men, one of whom struck him with a heavy weapon, supposed to be a slung-shot, and felled him to the ground. Capt. Leich, of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct, found him lying in an unconscious state upon the sidewalk. He was taken to a neighboring drug-store, and then conveyed to his home in Walworth-street, near Park-avenue. The assailants were not arrested.

Obtaining Goods Under False Pretences.—Adam McCartis, formerly employed on the bark *Mary C. Doyle*, was arrested yesterday by Officer Boyle, of the Forty-third Precinct, on the charge of obtaining goods from the store of John Powers, No. 30 Atlantic-street, on pretence, as alleged, that they were for the vessel. It being ascertained that the vessel had sailed when the last amount of groceries was procured, McCartis was arrested and held for examination.

Shoplifting.—A poor, distressed-looking woman, named Elizabeth Walsh, was arrested yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. C. C. Clapp, doing business on the corner of Union and Columbia streets, who charges her with stealing several yards of delaine from the counter of his store. The accused, who has recently been discharged from the County Hospital, was committed to await examination before Justice Walsh.

A Drowned Man Found.—The body of a drowned man was picked up in Buttermilk Channel yesterday morning. He is described as being between 25 and 30 years of age, about five feet six inches in height, with red hair, goatee and mustache. The dress consisted of a dark sack coat and grey pantaloons. Coroner Lynch took charge of the remains.

Robbery of Books.—John R. Wilson, a cooper by trade, was arrested by Officer Layton, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, yesterday, on the charge of breaking into the rooms of the Clinton Social Club, in Union-street, and taking therefrom several books, valued at $3. Thomas G. Holmes was the complainant. The accused was held to answer by Justice Cornwall.

The Kings County Canvass.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, but the returns from the First District of the Tenth Ward; Second District of the Third Ward, and Second District of the Thirteenth Ward being missing, the Board adjourned until this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in Helwig's Franklin Oil Works, situated on Newtown Creek, Greenpoint. The firemen were promptly on hand, and extinguished the flames with little difficulty. Damage about $200; insured.

Corner Lounging.—Three young men named James Connolly, Owen Taylor and Lawrence Durkin, were fined $2 each yesterday for obstructing the sidewalk, on the corner of Classon and Myrtle avenues. It appears that they also used improper language to persons that passed by.

The Bricklayers.—The second annual ball of the Brooklyn Bricklayers' Union took place at Montague Hall last night, and was largely attended by the members of the Association and others.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey State Sabbath-school Convention.—This body, which assembled at Newark yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, is holding its ninth annual session. The following is the programme of exercises, covering the entire proceedings:

Wednesday Morning—Meeting of County Secretaries at 10:30.

Wednesday Afternoon—1. Prayer Meeting, conducted by Rev. D. Coles, D. D. 2. Opening Exercises. 3. Address of President. 4. Appointment of Business Committee. 5. Reports of County Secretaries. 6. Addresses. 7. Report of Business Committee.

Wednesday Evening—1. Opening Exercises. 2. Address of Welcome by J. S. Mackie, Chairman Committee of Reception. 3. Addresses. 4. Bible Lessons. 5. Report of Business Committee.

Thursday Morning—Prayer Meeting from 8 to 9 o'clock. Topic: "Teachers who Lack Earnest Piety;" "Our Unconverted Scholars." 1. Opening Exercises. 2. Appointment of Nominating Committee. 3. Report of Corresponding Secretary. 4. Report of Treasurer. 5. Discussion. 6. Report of Business Committee.

Thursday Afternoon—Sunday-school Institute, conducted by Rev. J. H. Vincent.

Thursday Evening—1. Opening Exercises. 2. Discussion of the topics "The Relation of the Sabbath-school to the Sanctuary and Home," opened by Rev. Geo. C. Lucas. 3. Questions. 4. Report of Business Committee.

Friday Morning—Prayer Meeting at 8 A. M. Topics: "Home without Prayer;" "Revival of Religion in Sunday-schools." 1. Opening Exercises. 2. Discussion. 3. Conference. 4. Election of officers.

Friday Afternoon—Childrens meetings to be held at 2:30 o'clock—the several schools meeting in twelve churches designated on Saturday.

Robbing a Dyer.—At an early hour, yesterday morning, a young German, giving his name as Charles Routh, gained access to the roof of a house in Hudson-street, Hoboken, occupied by Mr. Meresbech, scourer and dyer, and gathered up a large bundle of men's wearing apparel, which had been hung out to dry. While going down the street toward the ferry, Officer Donavan came across and arrested him on suspicion. Yesterday Mr. Meresbech indentified the property, which was worth about $150, and Recorder Avery committed the accused for trial. On his person was found a letter from a young woman now serving out a term at the Trenton State Prison.

Arrest of a Cow Thief.—About 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Michael Dolan, of East Newark, was arrested while driving a cow through Hudson City on suspicion that he had stolen her. Later in the day Mr. Lang, of East Newark, appeared and claimed the animal, she having been taken from his premises during the night. Recorder Aldridge committed Dolan to the County Jail to await trial.

Prisoners Sentenced.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, the following sentences were pronounced: John Darcy, assault and battery, $25 fine; Mary Farrel, assault and battery, $5 fine; Patrick Foley, assault and battery, $1 fine; Thos. Heneyhan, assault and battery, $10 fine; Charles R. Benedict, attempt to pick pockets, $25 fine; Daniel McVay, larceny, 30 days in the County Jail and $10 fine. In each of the above cases the costs were added.

Charged with Robbing a Safe.—Charles W. Cole, of West Troy, Captain of a lumber vessel, was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with having entered the office of Wm. F. Bailey, lumber merchant, corner of Ogden and Bridge streets, during the absence of the latter, and robbed the safe of a pocket-book containing $60. The accused was held for a hearing.

Arrest of Supposed Burglars.—About two months since, the residence of Mr. Hotten, at Orange, was burglariously entered and robbed of a considerable amount of property. Detectives Dunn & Brant, of Newark, have been working up the case, and yesterday they arrested two young men, residents of Orange, on suspicion of having committed the robbery. They were committed for examination.

Arrest of Alleged Pickpockets.—At 6 o'clock last evening, Detective E. L. McWilliams, of the Jersey City Police, arrested three young men, giving their names as Joseph Myers, Frank Wilson and Thomas Harris, on a charge of being professional pickpockets and lurking around the New-Jersey Railroad depot. They were locked up in the City Prison.

Accident at the Depot.—A young man named Robert Clark, from Bellville, in attempting to get off the cars at the Market-street depot, Newark, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, fell between two cars and had his leg crushed in a shocking manner. He was said to be intoxicated at the time of the accident.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday as the New-York and Erie train, due in Jersey City at 2 P. M., was leaving the Paterson depot, a young lady, whose name was not ascertained, in attempting to get on the train, fell upon the track and was crushed to death by the wheels passing over her.

Convicts for State Prison.—Yesterday Sheriff Reord, of Essex County, started with twenty-seven convicts for the State Prison at Trenton. Among them was Ira Munn and James Burrill, for murder; John Labaugh, the noted burglar, and four women for grand larceny.

Larceny.—A man named John Kane was yesterday brought before Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, and committed for trial for stealing a piece beaver cloth, worth $73, from in front of the store No. 4 Newark-avenue.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Flour quiet; sales of Canada White Wheat at $3 35. Oats—Sales of State, afloat, at 70c. Corn dull. Barley—Sales of State Two-rowed at $1 20@$1 25. Passed Fultonville—21 loads Wheat, 18 loads Barley, 10 loads Corn, 5 loads Rye, 2 loads Oats, 1 load Flour. Shipped by tows—55,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Oats, 101,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Malt, 25 tons Feed.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales of 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $2 23; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago on private terms. Corn—Sales 60,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 16, chiefly at $1 15, closing very quiet. Oats dull and held at 59c. for No. 2 Chicago and Ohio. Barley—Sales of 13,500 bushels State on private terms, about $1 10; Canada at $1 10@$1 12. Rye is quiet and nominal, at about $1 20. Pork, $27. Lard 15½c.@16c. Whisky $2 38. Canal Freights dull; to New-York—Wheat 18c., Corn 15c. Receipts—Flour, 1,755 bbls.; Wheat, 18,260 bushels; Corn, 72,599 bushels; Barley, 2,708 bushels; Peas, 280 bushels. Canal Exports—Flour, 1,326 bbls.; Wheat, 64,270 bushels; Corn, 47,660 bushels; Barley, 57,670 bushels; Rye, 15,770 bushels.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Flour quiet. Wheat advanced 1c.@3c., closing firm at $2 11 for No. 1, and $1 87@$2 05 for No. 2. Corn opened firm but closed quiet, at a decline of 4c.; sales at 91c. for No. 1 and 87c.@89c. for No. 2. Oats active and advanced 1c., closing at 40½c.@40c. for No. 2. Provisions dull. Hogs dull at $6 75@$7 25 for good to choice. Freights dull at 10c.@10½c. on corn to Buffalo. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 19,000 Hogs. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 13,800 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 125,000 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Flour dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at 34c., in bond. Hogs dull, though but few offered, and prices lower; sales of 400 head, in lots, at $6@$6 60, in gross: receipts, 1,100 head. Green Meats dull, and declined to 7c., 10c. and 12c. Gold 43½.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet at $2 12 for No. 1 and $1 92½@$1 94 for No. 2. Corn firm at 94c. Oats firm at 47c. Receipts—23,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Flour steady; sales 1,600 bbls. at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White, and $15 50 for Double Extra. Wheat—Market better with moderate demand; sales 6,600 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 25; 9,500 do. at $2 30; 4,000 do. at $2 35, and 3,500 bushels choice White Canada at $3 05. Corn scarce; sales 11,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 20. Barley in good demand; sales 54,000 bushels Canada at 94½c.@96c., in bond, and $1 17@$1 18 free, the outside for Bay Quinte. Rye steady; sales 24,000 bushels Canada at $1 03@$1 04, in bond, and $1 24 for small lots, free. Peas scarce and no sales. Canal Freights unchanged. To New-York—Flour 60c., Wheat and Peas 15c., Corn 12½c., Barley 12c., Rye 13c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat and Peas 13c., Corn 10½c., Barley 10c., Rye 11½c. Lake Imports—30,000 bushels Wheat, 2,050 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Barley, 78,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Peas. Canal Exports—4,679 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Barley, 7,800 bushels Rye.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Flour unchanged; large supply of low grades; prices weak. Wheat heavy; millers standing off. Corn advanced to 95c.@$1 08 for old. Oats higher, at 50c.@52½c. Provisions unchanged. Lard heavy, at 11c.@15½c. Whisky at $2 33 free, and $2 34@$2 35 in bond.

Toledo, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Flour quiet. Wheat—Winter 2c. and Spring 4c.@5c. better; White Michigan $2 97, Amber $2 82, and No. 1 Spring at $2 29@$2 60. Corn opened at 99c. and closed at 97c. for No. 1 Mixed. Oats 1c. better, at 46c. Rye 2c. lower, at $1 08 for No. 1. Barley 4c. lower, at 96c. for State. Lake Freights unaltered; 8c. asked and 11c. offered to Buffalo.

Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Crude Turpentine unsettled. Spirits Turpentine 70c. Resin, $3 50 for common. Cotton, 30½c. for middling.

Cotton Markets.

Augusta, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Cotton dull and declining; 190 bales Strict Middling sold at 33c.

Savannah, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Cotton dull; 350 bales Middling sold at 33c.

Charleston, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Cotton declined 1c.; sales 250 bales Middling at 33c.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,050 bales Low Middling at 32c.@33c. Receipts—2,700 bales. Sugar nominal and fair at 12c.@12½c. Molasses dull; inferior 60c.@62½c.; prime 80c. New-York Exchange par to ⅛c. premium. Bank Sterling $1 58.

Philadelphia Cotton Auction.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

By auction to-day 1,532 bales of Cotton sold at 17½c. to 40c., including Middling and good Middling Mississippi at 35½c.@37½c.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled. Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair and Flavoring Extracts for Cooking Purposes."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Knox's new building, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, divides public attention with the large and beautiful stock of hats, caps, &c., exhibited in the store. His new style of gentlemen's hat is what a cockney would call a "stunner;" it is a remarkable combination of exquisite material and finish, neatness, elegance and becomingness.

[Advertisement.]

If you have thousands of windows and doors, they are all connected and disconnected with your Burglar-Alarm Telegraph by one small spring in your room. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—Mrs. Lucy Cashman and maid, G. W. Young, P. C. Gassanara, J. E. Santos, J. O. Peterson, P. Holden and wife, E. Solomon, E. de la Rionda, Rafael de Zayas, A. W. Whitney, Pendro J. Guitenas, M. Otero, C. Eunis, Auguste Bentuat, Jose de Q. Loenias, N. Simrock, Miss Lizette Allen, David Ronguie and wife, Charles Hoffman, Juan Kiemder, Juan Gutcher and wife, B. W. Morrill, Julius Beer, Philip Heins, E. de ilanso and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 14—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Gondie, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Newbold, son and 3 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Routh, Miss Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Ivison, H. Power, Jr., Mrs. Power, daughter and maid, Miss Cash, Miss Haines, J. Robbins and daughter, J. Mills, C. Green, J. Horsfall, Judge McCunn, Mr. McCraigh, J. Gibbin, Thos. Bell, J. Bulkley, J. Heiter and son, Dr. and Mrs. Warner, Miss J. Boswell, F. Lane, Baron Von Havre and valet, Rev. B. Dorr and daughter, Miss M. Haines, Miss S. Bryant and maid, Miss J. Webber, A. Cail, J. Coltart, J. Power, Chas. de Suye, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sandford, son, daughter and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Clapham, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Swabacher, W. Hutchinson, A. Bernheimer, J. Goodman, Miss Hartridge, Mr. and Mrs. Battersby, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, infant and nurse, G. W. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh and daughter, Mrs. Cushing and 2 children, G. Brown, W. Woodside, P. Cordner, Alex. Fowler, W. Ashley, Chas. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Wann, R. Lewis, L. Jacobus, E. Orgill, J. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Main, Mr. and Mrs. W. James, W. H. Stewart, Mr. Leblanc, 2 daughters and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Aviles, 2 children and servant, W. H. Hunter, J. R. Stevens, J. B. Haggin, J. Bidwell, W. Douglas, J. Paine, C. F. Butler, J. Sybrant, E. Potheirs, H. Mali and son, A. Wright, D. Jermant, F. Ottenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, 2 children and nurse, Miss M. Williams, J. Fell and daughter, A. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Miss C. Foster, Miss C. B. Smith, R. Planas, A. Simpson, M. Rendales, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Van Sinderen, Miss V. Van Sinderen, E. D. Sampson, A. Dobell, J. Robb, A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. D. Caton, Mr. and Mrs. Hardt, 2 children and nurse, E. King and son, P. Fresco, W. G. Shaw, W. Rose, J. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Porquet, J. Hungerbuler, E. C. Jewitt, W. Maddock, L. Mardin, J. Watson, J. Low—Total, 176.

Nov. 14—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Miss Murfett, Miss Jeffers, Oliver P. Budd, Mr. Jewitt, Robert Orton, W. T. Williams, Mrs. Williams and two children, Rev. John Crawford, Mrs. Crawford and two children, George Wigg, Mrs. Wigg and Miss Wigg, A. H. Brake, Louis Brake, Rev. John C. Gillingham, Miss Jessie Campbell, Miss Fannie Campbell, Mrs. Farley, Miss Cracour, Mr. Geo. C. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Green, V. Mazetti, A. Mazetti, John Jardine, Jose Alrich and Mrs. Alrich, Miss Williams, Miss Guest, Miss E. Mulholland, Thos. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and Misses Campbell, (3,) Mr. Planchett, J. D. Sarby, P. Giraud, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, S. Robinson, D. MacHenry and Mrs. MacHenry, Miss Deigman, Miss Annie Walsh, Miss Halley and J. E. Burke.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—W. R. Garrison, Mr. Van Brunt, Charles Coy, H. Rodenstein, D. Rasley and son, H. Medlin, E. L. Hardy, J. S. Babcock, W. C. Chandler, H. A. Curid, J. Bailey, G. A. Knight, C. A. Stamm, W. H. Olcott, W. Undas, C. L. Nathans, A. H. Barker, E. Gastine, A. M. Huger, T. B. Zaitoute, L. Fried, J. H. Gale, H. Roberts, and 9 steerage.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Geo. S. Tucker and son, Miss Louisa Smith, Mrs. Sarah A. Perdue.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 47 | Sun sets..... 4 42 | Moon sets.... 12 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 37 | Gov. Island. 1 26 | Hell Gate..... 3 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Granada, Harrison, Charleston, A. Leary; Columbia, Slocum, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point Richmond, Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Ships Liverpool, Chamberlain, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Portland, (Br.,) Curtis, Panama, Merchant & Carman; Adelaide, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Celestial Empire, Taylor, Panama, Merchant & Carman.

Barks Contest, (Br.,) Scott, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.; Freihandel, (Brem.,) Hargesheimer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hegeman, Bremen, Garrells & Meyer.

Brigs William, Dobson, Mobile, Young & Cowan; Cicely Helen, (Br.,) Taylor, Gibraltar, M. E. Greene & Currie; Jacques, (Fr.,) Vincent, Nantes, Boyd & Hincken; Louisa, (Br.,) Bell, Grenada, W. L. C. H. Trumbull; Potomac, Snow, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Udola, Whittemore, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman; Mozart, (Lubec,) Tietchens, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Omega, (Br.,) McInnis, Sydney, C. B. Swain.

Schooners Moses Waring, Plummer, Elizabethport, J. Richards; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Jenny Lind, Cole, Machias, Snow & Richardson; C. Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Argus Eye, Townsend, Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Nov. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 4, off Ballycotton, saw steamship Malta, for Liverpool. 7th, lat. 51, lon. 24 33, saw steamship Scotia, (supposed,) bound E. 10th, lat. 46 51, lon. 46 20, saw brig Earl Grey, bound E. 12th, lat. 42 45, lon. 61 04, saw steamship City of Paris, bound E.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool Oct. 31, and Queenstown Nov. 1, with mdse. and 375 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 6, lat. 50 52, lon. 32 8, passed steamship Scotia, bound E. 10th, 35 miles E. of Cape Race, passed steamship China, bound E. 12th, lat. 41 57, lon. 62, passed a Bremen brig-rigged steamer, bound E. 13th, lat. 41 26, lon. 64 18, passed a National steamer, bound E.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Nightingale, Breaker, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C.

Ship Emanuel, (Norw.,) Croger, Antwerp 56 ds., with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co. Has had heavy weather, stove bulwarks and sprung fore and main masts.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda 13 ds., with hides to J. Norman Harvey. Had very rough weather. 12th inst., lat. 38, lon. 72 39, saw brig Louisa, from Bermuda for New-York.

Bark Morning Star, (of St. John, N. B.,) McMann, Antwerp 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Fleetwing, (Br.,) Kearney, Dead Islands, Labrador, 14 ds., with herring to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Bark Prowess, (Br.,) Brown, New-Haven 12 hours, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.—Arr. 13th.

Brig H. F. Eaton, (of Calais,) Reed, Antwerp 35 ds., with mdse. to master. Had heavy gales most of the passage.

Brig G. H. Prescott, Lane, Bangor, with lumber.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Rines, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Marie Josephine, (Fr.,) Mancel, St. Peter's, N. F., 9 ds., with fish to order. Nov. 10, lat. 40 44, lon. 68 21, saw schr. E. M. Dyer, of Provincetown, waterlogged and abandoned; before reported.

Schr. Gillaspie, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., 6 ds., with lath to Gorham Borden.

Schr. S. Wooster, Leland, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Monta, ——, Bangor, with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. D. Oakes, Perry, Portland, with lumber to James & Wylie.

Schr. J. Truman, Gibbs, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charles Bentley, ——, Providence.

Schr. Mediator, ——, Fall River.

Schr. Gen. Howard, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Czar, Hammond, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.

BELOW—Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, from Bermuda.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 14—Arr. steamer Salvor, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Hope—ship, of New-York, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Nov. 11, off Gay Head.—(By pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.)

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Nov. 1, brig Premier, (Br.,) from Philadelphia for Porto Rico, with loss of foremast, maintopmast and jibboom.

[LATEST PER PERSIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Cesedig, at Hamburg; Appeline and London, at Antwerp; Son Antonio, at Barcelona; Maria Stewart, at Leghorn; Ilario Fleisched, at Bremerhaven; Antoinette, at Gibraltar; Jeremiah Thompson, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Septimus, at Dunkirk.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Cavour, at Sunnemunde; Ellen, at Flushing; Schamyl, at Dunkirk; Helen R. Cooper, at Schelde; J. Webster, at Gibraltar.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Marrietta, at Gibraltar.

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75, 51, 49, 71, 61, 58, 59, 45, 28, 18, 69, 1, 37.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 642, Nov. 14, 1866.
47, 64, 19, 72, 17, 29, 30, 73, 57, 61, 34, 22, 3, 45.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 541, Nov. 14, 1866.
62, 69, 8, 6, 17, 54, 43, 49, 47, 23, 74, 15, 57.

SHELBY—Class No. 542, Nov. 14, 1866.
27, 20, 42, 17, 43, 51, 65, 7, 28, 5, 11, 49, 69, 22.

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A new catalogue will be issued for each day's sale. Terms—Under $1,000 cash; over $1,000, approved indorsed notes at 60 days, payable in New-York.